

**COVER SHEET**  
for  
**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

SEC Registration Number

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Company Name

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I	n	c	.	)																									

Principal Office (No./Street/Barangay/City/Town/Province)

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R	e	s	o	r	t		&		C	a	s	i	n	o	,		1		A	s	e	a	n		A	v	e	n	u	
e	,		E	n	t	e	r	t	a	i	n	m	e	n	t		C	i	t	y	,		T	a	m	b	o	,		
P	a	r	a	n	a	q	u	e		C	i	t	y																	

Form Type

A	C	F	S
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Department requiring the report

1	2	3	1
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Secondary License Type, If  
Applicable

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

Company's Email Address

leovenezuela@solaireresort.com
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Company's Telephone Number/s

888-8888
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Mobile Number

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No. of Stockholders

79
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Annual Meeting  
Month/Day

Any Day in June
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Fiscal Year  
Month/Day

December 31
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**CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION**

The designated contact person **MUST** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

Leo D. Venezuela
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Email Address

leovenezuela@solaireresort.com
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Telephone Number/s

883-8920
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Mobile Number

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Contact Person's Address

The Executive Offices, Solaire Resort & Casino, 1 Asean Avenue, Entertainment City, Tambo, Parañaque City
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**Note:** In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.





# Bloomberg Resorts Corporation

March 18, 2015

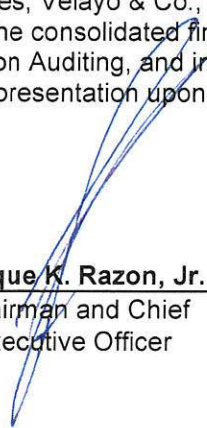
The Securities and Exchange Commission  
SEC Building, EDSA, Greenhills  
Mandaluyong City


## STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS


The management of **Bloomberg Resorts Corporation** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, including the additional components attached therein, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes designing and implementing internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the consolidated financial statements and submits the same to the stockholders.

Sycip, Gorres, Velayo & Co., the independent auditors, appointed by the stockholders has examined the consolidated financial statements of the company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such examination.

  
**Enrique K. Razon, Jr.**  
Chairman and Chief  
Executive Officer

  
**Thomas Arasi**  
President and Chief  
Operating Officer

  
**Estella Tuason-Occena**  
Chief Financial Officer  
and Treasurer

MAR 18 2015

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, affiant(s) exhibiting to me their Passports, as follows:

NAMES	PASSPORT. NO.	DATE OF ISSUE	PLACE OF ISSUE
Enrique K. Razon Jr.	EB8438728	20 June 2013	Manila
Thomas Arasi	486967802	22 November 2011	U.S.A
Estella Tuason Occena	EC0848400	14 April 2014	Manila

Doc. No. 233  
Page No. 48  
Book No. 1  
Series of 2015

  
**CHRISTINE JEAN O. CHUA**

Appointment No. M-189  
Notary Public for Makati City  
Until December 31, 2016  
Penthouse, Liberty Center

104 H.V. dela Costa Street, Makati City

Roll of Attorneys No. 63536

The Executive Offices, Solaire Resort & Casino, Asean Ave., Entertainment City, Jambo,  
Paranaque City 1701  
PTR No. 4754662/ Makati City/ 01-06-2015  
IBP No. 979431/ Quezon City/ 01-05-2015

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors  
Bloomberry Resorts Corporation  
The Executive Offices, Solaire Resort & Casino  
1 Asean Avenue, Entertainment City, Tambo  
Parañaque City

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Bloomberry Resorts Corporation and its subsidiaries (a subsidiary of Prime Metroline Holdings, Inc.), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### ***Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### ***Auditors' Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

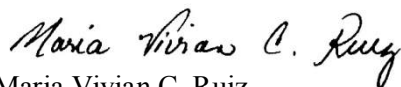
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



***Opinion***

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bloomberry Resorts Corporation and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and their financial performance and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Maria Vivian C. Ruiz

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 83687

SEC Accreditation No. 0073-AR-3 (Group A),

January 18, 2013, valid until January 17, 2016

Tax Identification No. 102-084-744

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-47-2012,

April 11, 2012, valid until April 10, 2015

PTR No. 4751319, January 5, 2015, Makati City

March 18, 2015



**BLOOMBERRY RESORTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**(A Subsidiary of Prime Metroline Holdings, Inc.)**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 21 and 23)	<b>₱14,747,804,181</b>	₱6,092,239,439
Current portion of restricted cash (Notes 8, 21 and 23)	<b>6,696,490,521</b>	16,625,108
Receivables (Notes 5 and 21)	<b>4,087,723,618</b>	2,514,835,718
Inventories (Note 6)	<b>182,959,044</b>	190,335,830
Prepayments and other current assets (Notes 7, 19 and 21)	<b>741,864,870</b>	245,082,069
Total Current Assets	<b>26,456,842,234</b>	9,059,118,164
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>		
Restricted cash - net of current portion (Notes 8 and 21)	—	2,254,801,647
Advances to contractors (Note 9)	<b>276,797,821</b>	1,122,604,556
Property and equipment (Notes 9, 10 and 13)	<b>40,470,608,091</b>	27,351,328,806
Other noncurrent assets (Notes 11 and 21)	<b>473,846,841</b>	559,115,499
Total Noncurrent Assets	<b>41,221,252,753</b>	31,287,850,508
	<b>₱67,678,094,987</b>	₱40,346,968,672
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Payables and other current liabilities (Notes 12 and 21)	<b>₱9,148,127,697</b>	₱6,565,866,184
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 13 and 21)	<b>1,994,033,232</b>	1,019,430,237
Total Current Liabilities	<b>11,142,160,929</b>	7,585,296,421
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>		
Long-term debt - net of current portion (Notes 13 and 21)	<b>30,614,218,008</b>	16,613,159,586
Deferred tax liabilities - net (Note 20)	<b>111,020,371</b>	68,215,885
Retirement liability (Note 15)	<b>131,478,600</b>	47,384,500
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<b>30,856,716,979</b>	16,728,759,971
Total Liabilities	<b>41,998,877,908</b>	24,314,056,392
<b>Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company</b>		
Capital stock (Notes 1 and 16)	<b>11,032,998,225</b>	10,589,800,556
Additional paid-in capital (Note 16)	<b>13,162,080,045</b>	7,948,329,736
Equity reserve (Note 2)	<b>(27,138,558)</b>	(27,138,558)
Treasury share (Note 16)	<b>(77,448,659)</b>	—
Share-based payment plan (Note 16)	<b>38,021,393</b>	10,883,035
Retained earnings (deficit)	<b>1,550,048,630</b>	(2,488,964,831)
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	<b>25,678,561,076</b>	16,032,909,938
<b>Equity Attributable to Non-controlling Interests</b>	<b>656,003</b>	2,342
Total Equity	<b>25,679,217,079</b>	16,032,912,280
	<b>₱67,678,094,987</b>	₱40,346,968,672

*See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*



**BLOOMBERRY RESORTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**(A Subsidiary of Prime Metroline Holdings, Inc.)**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Years Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Gaming (Note 19)	<b>₱22,848,967,718</b>	₱11,464,047,689	₱—
Hotel, food and beverage	<b>1,071,429,103</b>	767,593,410	—
Interest income (Notes 4 and 8)	<b>84,813,536</b>	53,646,806	195,599,816
Retail and others	<b>116,863,775</b>	58,694,637	—
	<b>24,122,074,132</b>	12,343,982,542	195,599,816
<b>COSTS AND EXPENSES</b>			
Operating costs and expenses (Notes 14 and 17)	<b>16,856,923,100</b>	13,265,098,802	819,357,609
Interest expense (Note 13)	<b>761,208,605</b>	371,030,034	—
Foreign exchange losses (gains) - net (Note 21)	<b>(3,363,559)</b>	(187,466,625)	115,780,579
Mark-to-market loss (Note 13)	<b>24,820,450</b>	55,462,138	16,838,284
	<b>17,639,588,596</b>	13,504,124,349	951,976,472
<b>INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>	<b>6,482,485,536</b>	(1,160,141,807)	(756,376,656)
<b>PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX</b> (Notes 19 and 20)	<b>2,410,084,210</b>	154,948,159	(68,437,939)
<b>NET INCOME (LOSS)</b>	<b>4,072,401,326</b>	(1,315,089,966)	(687,938,717)
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS</b>			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period -			
Actuarial loss (Note 15)	<b>(36,068,402)</b>	(58,541)	—
Income tax effect	<b>2,680,537</b>	539,363	—
	<b>(33,387,865)</b>	480,822	—
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>	<b>₱4,039,013,461</b>	(₱1,314,609,144)	(₱687,938,717)
<b>Net Income (Loss) Attributable To</b>			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>₱4,072,401,326</b>	(₱1,315,089,966)	(₱687,938,717)
Non-controlling interests	—	—	—
	<b>₱4,072,401,326</b>	(₱1,315,089,966)	(₱687,938,717)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable To</b>			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>₱4,039,013,461</b>	(₱1,314,609,144)	(₱687,938,717)
Non-controlling interests	—	—	—
	<b>₱4,039,013,461</b>	(₱1,314,609,144)	(₱687,938,717)
<b>Earnings (Loss) Per Share on Net Income (Loss)</b> <b>Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent</b> <b>Company (Note 22)</b>			
Basic	<b>₱0.382</b>	(₱0.124)	(₱0.070)
Diluted	<b>₱0.382</b>	(₱0.124)	(₱0.070)

*See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*



# BLOOMBERRY RESORTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

(A Subsidiary of Prime Metroline Holdings, Inc.)

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company								Equity Attributable to Non-controlling	
	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Equity Reserve	Treasury Shares	Share-based Payment Plan	Cumulative Actuarial Loss	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Total	Interests	Total Equity
Balances at January 1, 2014	₱10,589,800,556	₱7,948,329,736	(₱27,138,558)	₱—	₱10,883,035	₱—	(₱2,488,964,831)	₱16,032,909,938	₱2,342	₱16,032,912,280
Net Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,072,401,326	4,072,401,326	—	4,072,401,326
Other comprehensive loss (Note 15)	—	—	—	—	—	(33,387,865)	—	(33,387,865)	—	(33,387,865)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	(33,387,865)	4,072,401,326	4,039,013,461	—	4,039,013,461
Issuance of capital stock to PMHI (Note 16)	443,197,669	5,219,041,760	—	—	—	—	—	5,662,239,429	—	5,662,239,429
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 16)	—	—	—	(103,290,629)	—	—	—	(103,290,629)	—	(103,290,629)
Issuance of treasury shares for share-based payments (Note 16)	—	(5,291,451)	—	25,841,970	(20,550,519)	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based payments (Note 16)	—	—	—	—	47,688,877	—	—	47,688,877	—	47,688,877
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plan transferred to retained earnings (Note 15)	—	—	—	—	—	33,387,865	(33,387,865)	—	—	—
Changes in non-controlling interests (Note 1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	653,661	653,661
Balances at December 31, 2014	₱11,032,998,225	₱13,162,080,045	(₱27,138,558)	(₱77,448,659)	₱38,021,393	₱—	₱1,550,048,630	₱25,678,561,076	₱656,003	₱25,679,217,079
Balances at January 1, 2013	₱10,589,800,556	₱7,948,329,736	(₱27,138,558)	₱—	₱—	₱—	(₱1,174,355,687)	₱17,336,636,047	₱—	₱17,336,636,047
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,315,089,966)	(1,315,089,966)	—	(1,315,089,966)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	480,822	—	480,822	—	480,822
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	480,822	(1,315,089,966)	(1,314,609,144)	—	(1,314,609,144)
Share-based payments (Note 16)	—	—	—	—	10,883,035	—	—	₱10,883,035	—	10,883,035
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plan transferred to retained earnings (Note 15)	—	—	—	—	—	(480,822)	480,822	—	—	—
Subsidiary’s issuance of capital stock to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,342	2,342
Balances at December 31, 2013	₱10,589,800,556	₱7,948,329,736	(₱27,138,558)	₱—	₱10,883,035	₱—	(₱2,488,964,831)	₱16,032,909,938	₱2,342	₱16,032,912,280
Balances at January 1, 2012	₱80,000,000	₱—	₱5,755,949,217	₱—	₱—	₱—	(₱486,416,970)	₱5,349,532,247	₱—	₱5,349,532,247
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(687,938,717)	(687,938,717)	—	(687,938,717)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	(687,938,717)	(687,938,717)	—	(687,938,717)
Issuance of capital stock (Note 16)	10,509,800,556	7,948,329,736	—	—	—	—	—	18,458,130,292	—	18,458,130,292
Movement in equity reserve (Note 2)	—	—	(5,783,087,775)	—	—	—	—	(5,783,087,775)	—	(5,783,087,775)
Balances at December 31, 2012	₱10,589,800,556	₱7,948,329,736	(₱27,138,558)	₱—	₱—	₱—	(₱1,174,355,687)	₱17,336,636,047	₱—	₱17,336,636,047

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



**BLOOMBERRY RESORTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**(A Subsidiary of Prime Metroline Holdings, Inc.)**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Years Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Income (loss) before income tax	<b>₱6,482,485,536</b>	(₱1,160,141,807)	(₱756,376,656)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 10, 11 and 17)	<b>2,817,962,191</b>	2,039,223,501	33,923,083
Interest expense (Note 13)	<b>761,208,605</b>	371,030,034	—
Provision for doubtful accounts (Notes 5 and 17)	<b>679,659,275</b>	532,705,442	—
Interest income (Notes 4 and 8)	<b>(84,813,536)</b>	(53,646,805)	(195,599,816)
Share-based payment expense (Note 16)	<b>47,688,877</b>	10,883,035	—
Mark-to-market loss (Note 13)	<b>24,820,450</b>	55,462,138	16,838,284
Unrealized foreign exchange (gains) losses - net	<b>(12,493,466)</b>	(199,753,133)	115,780,579
Loss on retirement of property and equipment			
(Note 10)	—	798,617	—
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes	<b>10,716,517,932</b>	1,596,561,022	(785,434,526)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	<b>(2,133,344,602)</b>	(2,924,281,420)	(34,151,124)
Inventories	<b>7,376,786</b>	(189,702,434)	—
Prepayments and other current assets	<b>(521,603,252)</b>	(123,141,205)	(54,855,025)
Due from related parties	—	—	319,716,760
Increase in:			
Payables and other current liabilities	<b>1,333,601,292</b>	3,277,362,687	949,901,949
Retirement liability	<b>48,025,698</b>	35,560,159	11,765,800
Net cash generated from operations	<b>9,450,573,854</b>	1,672,358,809	406,943,834
Interest received	<b>84,643,838</b>	58,021,084	198,046,325
Income taxes paid	<b>(1,406,424,182)</b>	—	(70,106)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<b>8,128,793,510</b>	1,730,379,893	604,920,053
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Acquisition of property and equipment (Note 10)	<b>(10,793,501,467)</b>	(10,776,405,402)	(8,827,069,139)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Advances to contractors	<b>(3,234,903,914)</b>	(1,057,340,309)	(3,324,702,436)
Other noncurrent assets	<b>(102,015,846)</b>	(575,369,277)	(47,279,148)
Restricted cash - net of current portion	<b>(18,068,461)</b>	(72,764,037)	(35,273,095)
Payment for acquisition of Sureste (Note 1)	—	—	(5,865,496,700)
Cash acquired from acquisition of Sureste	—	—	81,551,355
Net cash used in investing activities	<b>(14,148,489,688)</b>	(12,481,879,025)	(18,018,269,163)

(Forward)





	Years Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net proceeds from availment of loans	₱15,989,691,633	₱9,380,331,202	₱5,670,576,216
Payment of principal	(1,082,850,000)	—	—
Payment of interest	(1,277,648,460)	(507,830,728)	—
Net proceeds from issuance of capital stock	5,662,239,429	—	18,458,130,292
Acquisition of treasury shares	(103,290,629)	—	—
Acquisition of minority interest	(2,342)	—	—
Net proceeds from issuance of capital stock to non-controlling interest	656,003	2,342	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	19,188,795,634	8,872,502,816	24,128,706,508
<b>EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	(106,539,409)	108,095,920	(7,965,198)
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	13,062,560,047	(1,770,900,396)	6,707,392,200
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	6,092,239,439	7,836,932,348	573,299,664
Current portion of restricted cash (Notes 2 and 8)	16,625,108	42,832,595	599,073,079
	6,108,864,547	7,879,764,943	1,172,372,743
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	14,747,804,181	6,092,239,439	7,836,932,348
Current portion of restricted cash (Notes 2, 8 and 23)	4,423,620,413	16,625,108	42,832,595
	₱19,171,424,594	₱6,108,864,547	₱7,879,764,943

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



**BLOOMBERRY RESORTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**(A Subsidiary of Prime Metroline Holdings, Inc.)**

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**1. Organization and Business**

**a. Corporate Information**

Bloomberry Resorts Corporation (referred to as “Bloomberry” or “Parent Company”), was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 3, 1999. Until 2003, Bloomberry was mainly engaged in the manufacture and distribution of consumer communication and electronic equipment and operated within the Subic Bay Freeport Zone (SBFZ) under Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA) rules and regulations under Republic Act (R.A) No. 7227, otherwise known as the “Bases Conversion and Development Act of 1992”. Effective December 14, 2009, the lease agreement between Bloomberry and SBMA was mutually rescinded.

Bloomberry’s shares of stock are publicly traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The Parent Company’s registered office address is at The Executive Offices, Solaire Resort & Casino, 1 Asean Avenue, Entertainment City, Tambo, Parañaque City.

The consolidated financial statements have been approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors (BOD) on March 18, 2015.

**b. Change in Ownership of Bloomberry**

On January 26, 2012, Prime Metroline Holdings, Inc. (PMHI, formerly Prime Metroline Transit Corporation) acquired 60,000,000 shares of Bloomberry, constituting 75% of its outstanding capital stock, from Wespac Holdings Incorporated and other shareholders through a cross sale transaction in the PSE.

On February 27, 2012, the SEC approved the increase in Bloomberry’s authorized capital stock to ₱15.0 billion divided into 15.0 billion shares with par value of ₱1 per share and the following amendments in its articles of incorporation, among others: change in the corporate name from Active Alliance, Incorporated to Bloomberry Resorts Corporation and change in the primary purpose to that of a holding company.

In November and December 2014, PMHI subscribed to 435.0 million shares and 8,197,669 shares, respectively, to replace the same number of shares that it sold in a private placement to various investors and the shares that the Parent Company borrowed for share-based payments (see Note 16).

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, PMHI (the ultimate parent company) owns 58.08% and 60.51% of Bloomberry, respectively (see Note 16).

**c. Subsidiaries of Bloomberry**

On February 6, 2012, PMHI sold 100% of its ownership interest in Sureste Properties, Inc. (Sureste) to Bloomberry for ₱5.9 billion. Consequently, Bloomberry’s subsidiaries include Sureste and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bloomberry Resorts and Hotels Inc. (BRHI) (see Note 2).



Sureste was incorporated in the Philippines and was registered with the SEC on April 16, 1993. Its wholly-owned subsidiary, BRHI, was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the SEC on February 27, 2008. The primary purpose of Sureste and BRHI is to develop and operate tourist facilities, including hotel-casino entertainment complexes with hotel, retail, amusement areas and themed development components.

On November 21, 2013, Bloomberry subscribed to 60% of the capital stock of Bloom Capital B.V., a financial holding entity incorporated in the Netherlands as a private company with limited liability under the Dutch law on November 21, 2013. On October 23, 2014, Bloomberry acquired the remaining 40% of the capital stock of Bloom Capital B.V. In 2014, Bloom Capital B.V. acquired 94% shares in Solaire de Argentina S.A.

In December 2014, Solaire Korea Co., Ltd. was established by Bloomberry to hold the company's investment in the leisure and entertainment business in Republic of Korea.

d. Status of Operations

The Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR) has granted BRHI the Provisional License on April 8, 2009 to develop an integrated casino, hotel and entertainment complex within Entertainment City (the "Project"). BRHI is one of four licensees for Entertainment City. Prior to the development of integrated resorts in the Philippines, only PAGCOR-operated casinos and six private casinos in special economic zones were allowed to operate in the country. BRHI's Provisional License will be replaced with a regular casino gaming license upon full completion of the Project, referred to as "Solairé", and upon PAGCOR's approval of a final report. The Provisional License, as well as any regular license to be issued to replace it, is concurrent with PAGCOR's congressional franchise. PAGCOR's franchise will expire on July 11, 2033 and may be renewed by law.

Solairé is one of the Philippines' first premium/luxury hotel and gaming resort. The 16-hectare gaming and integrated resort complex along Asean Avenue in Parañaque City is the first casino to operate within Entertainment City. BRHI, as the license holder, operates the casino while Sureste operates the hotel business.

On March 16, 2013, BRHI and Sureste commenced commercial operations, upon completion of Phase 1 of Solairé, now referred to as the Bay Tower, along with the opening of the main gaming area and initial non-gaming amenities, such as Solairé's hotel, food and beverage outlets.

On November 22, 2014, the Group opened the Sky Tower, which was previously referred to as Phase 1A development of Solairé. Contiguous to the existing Solairé Resort and Casino, the Sky Tower consist of a 312 all-suite hotel, additional ten gaming salons, an exclusive Chinese restaurant and a whisky and cigar bar for VIP gamers, state-of-the art meeting rooms and a lyrical theater. The Sky Tower also features two restaurants.

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## 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Disclosures

### Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for derivative assets which have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, the functional and presentation currency of the Parent Company



and its subsidiaries, and all values are rounded to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

#### Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Bloomberg and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”).

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Parent Company controls an investee, if and only if, the Parent Company has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The Parent Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group’s accounting policies. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in full.

On February 6, 2012, Bloomberg completed the acquisition of Sureste from PMHI through a cash transaction (see Note 1c). Sureste, a subsidiary of PMHI, was deemed to be the accounting acquirer for accounting purposes under the principles of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) 3, *Business Combinations*. The acquisition was accounted for similar to a reverse acquisition following the guidance provided by the standard. In a reverse acquisition, the legal parent is identified as the acquiree for accounting purposes because based on the substance of the transaction, the legal subsidiary is adjudged to be the entity that gained control over the legal parent. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements of Bloomberg have been prepared as a continuation of the consolidated financial statements of Sureste. Sureste has accounted for the accounting acquisition of Bloomberg on January 26, 2012 which was the date when PMHI acquired Bloomberg (see Note 1b).

Reverse acquisition applies only to the consolidated financial statements. The parent company financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 will continue to represent Bloomberg as a stand-alone entity.



As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, subsidiaries of Bloomberry include:

	<b>Effective Percentage of Ownership</b>	
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
Sureste	<b>100</b>	100
BRHI	<b>100</b>	100
Bloom Capital B.V.	<b>100</b>	60
Solaire Korea Co., Ltd.	<b>100</b>	—
Solaire de Argentina S.A.	<b>94</b>	—

*Non-Controlling Interests.* Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in the subsidiaries not held by the Parent Company and are presented in the profit or loss and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company.

#### Statement of Compliance

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). PFRS include statements named PFRS and Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), and Philippine Interpretations based on equivalent interpretations of International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC).

#### Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The Group's accounting policies are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for adoption of the following new and revised standards, interpretations and amendments to existing PFRS effective January 1, 2014.

- PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, and PAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements* (Amendments). These amendments provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under PFRS 10. The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. The amendments must be applied retrospectively, subject to certain transition relief. These amendments have no impact to the Group, since none of the entities within the Group qualifies to be an investment entity under PFRS 10.
- PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (Amendments). These amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off' and the criteria for non-simultaneous settlement mechanisms of clearing houses to qualify for offsetting and are applied retrospectively. These amendments have no impact on the Group, since none of the entities in the Group has any offsetting arrangements.
- PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting* (Amendments). These amendments provide relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a derivative designated as a hedging instrument meets certain criteria and retrospective application is required. These amendments have no impact on the Group as the Group has not novated its derivatives during the current or prior periods.



- PAS 36, *Impairment of Assets - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets* (Amendments). These amendments remove the unintended consequences of PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, on the disclosures required under PAS 36. In addition, these amendments require disclosure of the recoverable amounts for assets or cash-generating units (CGUs) for which impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. The application of these amendments has no material impact on the disclosure in the Group's consolidated financial statements.
- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 21, *Levies* (IFRIC 21). IFRIC 21 clarifies that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs. For a levy that is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold, the interpretation clarifies that no liability should be anticipated before the specified minimum threshold is reached. Retrospective application is required for IFRIC 21. This interpretation has no impact on the Group as it has applied the recognition principles under PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, consistent with the requirements of IFRIC 21 in prior years.
- Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2010-2012 cycle). In the 2010 – 2012 annual improvements cycle, seven amendments to six standards were issued, which included an amendment to PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*. The amendment to PFRS 13 is effective immediately and it clarifies that short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rates can be measured at invoice amounts when the effect of discounting is immaterial. This amendment has no impact on the Group.
- Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2011-2013 cycle). In the 2011 – 2013 annual improvements cycle, four amendments to four standards were issued, which included an amendment to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards–First-time Adoption of PFRS*. The amendment to PFRS 1 is effective immediately. It clarifies that an entity may choose to apply either a current standard or a new standard that is not yet mandatory, but permits early application, provided either standard is applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the entity's first PFRS financial statements. This amendment has no impact on the Group as it is not a first time PFRS adopter.

#### Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

The Group will adopt the following new standard, interpretation and amendments to existing standards when these become effective. Except as otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect the adoption of these new standard, interpretation and amendments to PFRS to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

#### *Effective in 2015*

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement* (2010 version). PFRS 9 (2010 version) reflects the first phase on the replacement of PAS 39 and applies to the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities as defined in PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. PFRS 9 requires all financial assets to be measured at fair value at initial recognition. A debt financial asset may, if the fair value option (FVO) is not invoked, be subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model that has the objective to hold the assets to collect the contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. All other debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. All equity financial assets are measured at fair value either through other comprehensive income (OCI) or profit or loss.



Equity financial assets held for trading must be measured at fair value through profit or loss. For FVO liabilities, the amount of change in the fair value of a liability that is attributable to changes in credit risk must be presented in OCI. The remainder of the change in fair value is presented in profit or loss, unless presentation of the fair value change in respect of the liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. All other PAS 39 classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities have been carried forward into PFRS 9, including the embedded derivative separation rules and the criteria for using the FVO. The adoption of the first phase of PFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets, but will potentially have no impact on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. PFRS 9 (2010 version) is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. This mandatory adoption date was moved to January 1, 2018 when the final version of PFRS 9 was adopted by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC). Such adoption, however, is still for approval by the Board of Accountancy (BOA). The amendment has no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

- PAS 19, *Employee Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments)*. The amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. Contributions that are set out in the formal terms of the plan shall be accounted for as reductions to current service costs if they are linked to service or as part of the remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset or liability if they are not linked to service. Contributions that are discretionary shall be accounted for as reductions of current service cost upon payment of these contributions to the plans. The amendments to PAS 19 are to be retrospectively applied for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014. The amendment has no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.
- Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2010-2012 cycle). The Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2010–2012 cycle) are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. They include:

- PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment – Definition of Vesting Condition*

This improvement is applied prospectively and clarifies various issues relating to the definitions of performance and service conditions which are vesting conditions, including:

- a. A performance condition must contain a service condition
- b. A performance target must be met while the counterparty is rendering service
- c. A performance target may relate to the operations or activities of an entity, or to those of another entity in the same group
- d. A performance condition may be a market or non-market condition
- e. If the counterparty, regardless of the reason, ceases to provide service during the vesting period, the service condition is not satisfied.

The Group will assess the impact of this amendment.

- PFRS 3, *Business Combinations – Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination*

The amendment is applied prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1, 2014. It clarifies that a contingent consideration that is not classified as equity is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss whether or not it falls within the scope of PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition*



*and Measurement* (or PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, if early adopted). The Group shall consider this amendment for future business combinations.

- PFRS 8, *Operating Segments – Aggregation of Operating Segments and Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Assets*

The amendments are applied retrospectively and clarify that:

- a. An entity must disclose the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in the standard, including a brief description of operating segments that have been aggregated and the economic characteristics (e.g., sales and gross margins) used to assess whether the segments are 'similar'.
- b. The reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is only required to be disclosed if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker, similar to the required disclosure for segment liabilities

The amendment has no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

- PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment* and PAS 38, *Intangible Assets – Revaluation Method – Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization*

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies in PAS 16 and PAS 38 that the asset may be revalued by reference to the observable data on either the gross or the net carrying amount. In addition, the accumulated depreciation or amortization is the difference between the gross and carrying amounts of the asset. The amendment has no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

- PAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures – Key Management Personnel*

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that a management entity, which is an entity that provides key management personnel services, is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services. The amendments affect disclosures only and have no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

- Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2011-2013 cycle). The Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2011–2013 cycle) are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. They include:

- PFRS 3, *Business Combinations – Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangements*

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies the following regarding the scope exceptions within PFRS 3:

- a. Joint arrangements, not just joint ventures, are outside the scope of PFRS 3.
- b. This scope exception applies only to the accounting in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

The amendment has no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.





– PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement – Portfolio Exception*

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that the portfolio exception in PFRS 13 can be applied not only to financial assets and financial liabilities, but also to other contracts within the scope of PAS 39. The amendment has no significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

– PAS 40, *Investment Property*

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that PFRS 3, and not the description of ancillary services in PAS 40, is used to determine if the transaction is the purchase of an asset or business combination. The description of ancillary services in PAS 40 only differentiates between investment property and owner-occupied property (i.e., property, plant and equipment). The amendment has no significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

*Effective in 2016*

- PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and PAS 38, *Intangible Assets – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization* (Amendments). The amendments clarify the principle in PAS 16 and PAS 38 that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortize intangible assets. The amendments are effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Group given that the Group has not used a revenue-based method to depreciate its non-current assets.
- PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and PAS 41, *Agriculture – Bearer Plants* (Amendments). The amendments change the accounting requirements for biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants. Under the amendments, biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants will no longer be within the scope of PAS 41. Instead, PAS 16 will apply. After initial recognition, bearer plants will be measured under PAS 16 at accumulated cost (before maturity) and using either the cost model or revaluation model (after maturity). The amendments also require that produce that grows on bearer plants will remain in the scope of PAS 41 measured at fair value less costs to sell. For government grants related to bearer plants, PAS 20, *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, will apply. The amendments are retrospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Group as the Group does not have any bearer plants.
- PAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements* (Amendments). The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying PFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively. For first-time adopters of PFRS electing to use the equity method in its separate financial statements, they will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to PFRS. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments will not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.



- PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture. These amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in PFRS 10 and those in PAS 28 (2011) in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. These amendments are effective from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
- PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations* (Amendments). The amendments to PFRS 11 require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business must apply the relevant PFRS 3 principles for business combinations accounting. The amendments also clarify that a previously held interest in a joint operation is not remeasured on the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation while joint control is retained. In addition, a scope exclusion has been added to PFRS 11 to specify that the amendments do not apply when the parties sharing joint control, including the reporting entity, are under common control of the same ultimate controlling party. The amendments apply to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of any additional interests in the same joint operation and are prospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Group.
- PFRS 14, *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*. PFRS 14 is an optional standard that allows an entity, whose activities are subject to rate-regulation, to continue applying most of its existing accounting policies for regulatory deferral account balances upon its first-time adoption of PFRS. Entities that adopt PFRS 14 must present the regulatory deferral accounts as separate line items on the statement of financial position and present movements in these account balances as separate line items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The standard requires disclosures on the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's rate-regulation and the effects of that rate-regulation on its financial statements. PFRS 14 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Since the Group is an existing PFRS preparer, this standard would not apply.
- Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2012-2014 cycle). The Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2012–2014 cycle) are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 and are not expected to have a material impact on the Group. They include:
  - PFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations – Changes in Methods of Disposal*

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that changing from a disposal through sale to a disposal through distribution to owners and vice-versa should not be considered to be a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. There is, therefore, no interruption of the application of the requirements in PFRS 5. The amendment also clarifies that changing the disposal method does not change the date of classification.



– PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Servicing Contracts*

PFRS 7 requires an entity to provide disclosures for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset that is derecognized in its entirety. The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and arrangement against the guidance in PFRS 7 in order to assess whether the disclosures are required. The amendment is to be applied such that the assessment of which servicing contracts constitute continuing involvement will need to be done retrospectively. However, comparative disclosures are not required to be provided for any period beginning before the annual period in which the entity first applies the amendments.

– PFRS 7 - *Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements*

This amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that the disclosures on offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are not required in the condensed interim financial report unless they provide a significant update to the information reported in the most recent annual report.

– PAS 19, *Employee Benefits – regional market issue regarding discount rate*

This amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used.

– PAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting – disclosure of information ‘elsewhere in the interim financial report’*

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the greater interim financial report (e.g., in the management commentary or risk report).

*Effective in 2018*

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments – Hedge Accounting* and amendments to PFRS 9, PFRS 7 and PAS 39 (2013 version). PFRS 9 (2013 version) already includes the third phase of the project to replace PAS 39 which pertains to hedge accounting. This version of PFRS 9 replaces the rules-based hedge accounting model of PAS 39 with a more principles-based approach. Changes include replacing the rules-based hedge effectiveness test with an objectives-based test that focuses on the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, and the effect of credit risk on that economic relationship; allowing risk components to be designated as the hedged item, not only for financial items but also for non-financial items, provided that the risk component is separately identifiable and reliably measurable; and allowing the time value of an option, the forward element of a forward contract and any foreign currency basis spread to be excluded from the designation of a derivative instrument as the hedging instrument and accounted for as costs of hedging. PFRS 9 also requires more extensive disclosures for hedge accounting. PFRS 9 (2013 version) has no mandatory effective date. The mandatory effective date of January 1, 2018 was eventually set when the final version of PFRS 9 was adopted by the FRSC. The adoption of



the final version of PFRS 9, however, is still for approval by BOA. The adoption of PFRS 9 is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (2014 or final version). In July 2014, the final version of PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, was issued. PFRS 9 reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and all previous versions of PFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. PFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. Early application of previous versions of PFRS 9 is permitted if the date of initial application is before February 1, 2015. The adoption of PFRS 9 is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 15 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date once adopted locally.

#### *Deferred Effectivity*

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*. This interpretation covers accounting for revenue and associated expenses by entities that undertake the construction of real estate directly or through subcontractors. The interpretation requires that revenue on construction of real estate be recognized only upon completion, except when such contract qualifies as construction contract to be accounted for under PAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, or involves rendering of services in which case revenue is recognized based on stage of completion. Contracts involving provision of services with the construction materials and where the risks and reward of ownership are transferred to the buyer on a continuous basis will also be accounted for based on stage of completion. The SEC and the FRSC have deferred the effectivity of this interpretation until the final Revenue standard is issued by International Accounting Standards Board and an evaluation of the requirements of the final Revenue standard against the practices of the Philippine real estate industry is completed. The Group expects that this standard will have no impact on the Group's financial position and performance.

### **Significant Accounting Policies**

#### Financial Instruments

##### *Date of recognition*

Financial instruments within the scope of PAS 39 are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized using trade date accounting.



*Initial recognition of financial instruments*

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. The initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs, except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets, and loans and receivables. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired or liabilities incurred and whether they are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification of its instruments at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every financial reporting date.

*Determination of fair value*

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at financial reporting date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs. When current bid and ask prices are not available, the price of the most recent transaction provides evidence of the current fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances since the time of the transaction. For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques.

*“Day 1” difference*

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a “Day 1” difference) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset or liability. In cases where data which is not observable are used, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the “Day 1” difference amount.

*Financial assets and liabilities at FVPL*

Financial assets and liabilities at FVPL include financial assets and liabilities held for trading purposes and financial assets and liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL.

Financial assets and liabilities are classified as held for trading if these are acquired for the purposes of selling and repurchasing in the near term.

Derivatives, including any separated embedded derivatives, are also classified under financial assets or liabilities at FVPL, unless these are designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge.

Financial assets or liabilities may be designated by management on initial recognition as at FVPL when any of the following criteria are met:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis;



- the assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets, liabilities or both which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- the financial instrument contains an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recorded.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Interest earned or incurred is recorded as interest income or expense, respectively, while dividend income is recorded as other income when the right to receive payment has been established.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not carried at fair value. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

The Group's derivative asset arising from the loan prepayment option is classified as financial assets at FVPL as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Group has no financial liability at FVPL as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (see Note 21).

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not classified or designated as AFS financial assets or financial assets at FVPL. Loans and receivables are classified as current assets if maturity is within 12 months from financial reporting date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

After initial recognition, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. Interest earned or incurred is recognized as "Interest income" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognized and impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents, receivables (excluding advances to officers and employees), restricted cash and security deposit are classified as loans and receivables (see Note 21).

#### HTM investments

HTM investments are quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities for which the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Where the Group sells other than an insignificant amount of HTM investments, the entire category would be tainted and reclassified as AFS financial assets. After initial recognition, these investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are integral parts of the EIR. Interest earned or incurred is



recognized in “Interest income” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the HTM investments are derecognized and impaired, as well as through the amortization process. The effects of restatement on foreign currency-denominated HTM investments are also recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Group has no HTM investments as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

#### *AFS financial assets*

AFS financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets which are designated as such or do not qualify to be classified in any of the three preceding categories. These are purchased and held indefinitely, and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions. AFS financial assets are classified as current assets if management intends to sell these financial assets within 12 months from financial reporting date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

After initial recognition, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses being recognized as other comprehensive income account until the investment is derecognized or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in other comprehensive income reserve account is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The Group uses the specific identification method in determining the cost of securities sold. Interest earned on holding AFS debt securities is included under “Interest income” using the EIR method in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Dividends earned on holding AFS equity investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established.

The Group has no AFS financial assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

#### *Other financial liabilities*

This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVPL upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations or borrowings. Other financial liabilities are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Other financial liabilities include payables and other current liabilities and long-term debt as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (see Note 21).

#### *Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented at gross amounts in the consolidated statement of financial position.



### Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred “loss event”) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

#### *Financial assets carried at amortized cost*

For financial assets at amortized cost, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset’s original EIR. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assess them for impairment. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors’ ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original EIR of the asset. The financial asset together with the associated allowance are written-off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in our consolidated statement of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its original amortized cost at the reversal date. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

### Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

#### *Financial assets*

A financial asset (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when: (1) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or (2) the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; and either: (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the





risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a “pass-through” arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, a new asset is recognized to the extent of the Group’s continuing involvement in the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

When continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Group’s continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Group may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Group’s continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

#### *Financial liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks, including bank accounts maintained by the Group as collateral for its long-term debt and cash that is restricted for meeting cash commitments in the next twelve months related to the construction of the Project. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition, and for which there is an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Restricted Cash

Restricted cash represents cash in escrow account as required in the Provisional License issued by PAGCOR and restricted cash and cash equivalents that are allocated for the construction of the Project.

#### Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out and moving average methods. Net realizable value is based on estimated selling prices less estimated costs to be incurred on completion and disposal. Net realizable value of operating and other supplies is the current replacement cost.



Prepayments

Prepayments are carried at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis, over the period of intended usage, which is equal to or less than 12 months or within the normal operating cycle.

Advances to Suppliers

Advances to suppliers primarily represent advance payments made to a service provider for the Group's aircraft operation and management.

Creditable Withholding Taxes (CWT)

CWT represents the amount of tax withheld by counterparties from the Group. These are recognized upon collection and are utilized as tax credits against income tax due as allowed by the Philippine taxation laws and regulations. CWT is presented under the "Prepayments and other current assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position. CWT is stated at its estimated NRV.

Advances to Contractors

Advances to contractors represent advance payments for the Group's gaming equipment, hotel furniture and fixtures, operating equipment and other gaming and hotel equipment. These are charged to expense or capitalized to property and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position, upon actual receipt of services or gaming/hotel equipment. These are considered as nonfinancial instruments as these will be applied against future billings from contractors.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its construction cost or purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the property and equipment to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operations, are normally charged to income in the year the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, such expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment. When assets are sold or retired, their costs and accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, if any, are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income of such period.

The useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.



Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the assets, or the term of the lease whichever is shorter:

Building and improvements	20 years
Machineries	10 years
Land improvements	10 years
Gaming equipment	5 years
Office furniture and fixtures	5 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years or lease term, whichever is shorter
Office and communication equipment	5 years

Property and equipment includes costs incurred in the construction of the hotel and casino entertainment complex classified under “Construction in Progress”. These include costs of construction, equipment and other direct costs such as borrowing cost. Upon completion, these costs will be amortized over the life of BRHI’s license with PAGCOR or life of the asset, whichever is shorter. During the period of construction, construction in progress is tested for impairment.

#### Operating Equipment

Operating equipment (shown as part of “Other noncurrent assets” account) includes linen, china, glassware, silver, and other kitchen wares, which are carried at cost. Items of operating equipment with expected period of consumption of one year or less are classified as current. Bulk purchases of items of operating equipment with expected usage period of beyond one year are classified as noncurrent assets and are amortized over two to three years.

#### Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that its nonfinancial assets may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash generating unit to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is charged to operations in the year in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is charged to the revaluation increment of the said asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case



the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation and amortization expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

#### Equity

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction of proceeds, net of tax. Proceeds and/or fair value of considerations received in excess of par value are recognized as additional paid-in capital.

Equity reserve pertains to costs incurred in 2012, in connection with the issuance of capital stock such as taxes and legal fees. The account also includes the effect of the reverse acquisition.

Treasury shares are the Parent Company's own equity instruments which are reacquired and are recognized at cost and presented as reduction in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on the purchase, sale, reissuance or cancellation of the Parent Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration upon reissuance or cancellation of shares is recognized as additional paid-in capital.

Retained earnings (deficit) represents the Group's cumulative net earnings/(losses), net of dividends declared.

#### Share-based Payment Plan

Certain qualified officers and employees of the Parent Company and subsidiaries receive remuneration for their services in the form of equity shares of the Parent Company ("equity-settled transactions").

The cost of equity-settled transactions with officers and employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the stock at the date on which these are granted.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('the vesting date').

#### Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

The Group's financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso. The Philippine Peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional closing rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period. All differences are recognized in the Group's consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

#### Revenue Recognition

The Group recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is possible that future economic benefits will flow into the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.



The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

*Gaming revenue*

Gaming revenue is measured by the aggregate net difference between gaming wins and losses, with liabilities recognized for funds deposited by customers before gaming play occurs and for chips in customers' possession. Revenues are recognized net of certain sales incentives. Accordingly, the Group's gaming revenues are reduced by discounts, rebates paid through the gaming promoters, progressive jackpot liabilities and points earned in customer loyalty programs totaling to ₱7,537.7 million and ₱3,461.6 million for 2014 and 2013, respectively.

*Hotel, food and beverage, retail and other operating revenues*

Hotel, food and beverage, retail and other operating revenues are recognized when services are performed or the retail goods are sold. Deposits received from customers in advance on rooms or other services are recorded as liabilities until services are provided to the customers.

The retail value of accommodation, food and beverage, and other services furnished to guests without charge is excluded from total operating revenues in the accompanying consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The amounts of such promotional allowances excluded from total operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	2014	2013
Hotel, food and beverage	<b>₱1,110,355,441</b>	₱606,081,931
Retail and others	<b>113,434,038</b>	58,690,980
	<b>₱1,223,789,479</b>	₱664,772,911

Retail and other revenue includes sale of various merchandise, communication and transportation services to Solaire guests and players.

*Interest income*

Interest income is recognized as it accrues on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal amount outstanding and the EIR. Interest income represents interest earned from cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash comprising of cash in escrow and cash allocated to the Project.

Cost and Expenses

Costs and expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income upon utilization of the service or at the date they are incurred.

Costs incurred prior to obtaining the license were expensed as incurred.

Pre-opening Expenses

Pre-opening expenses are costs incurred prior to opening of a new gaming facility. These are charged to expense as incurred. These include recruiting and training new employees, relocation costs, payroll for employees directly associated with the opening, payments to consultants to assist in the opening, operating costs incurred prior to opening but after construction is complete, direct advertising and marketing, and incremental office lease space prior to the opening. Pre-opening expenses are shown separately as part of the "Operating costs and expenses" account in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.



#### Retirement expense

The Group has an unfunded, non-contributory defined benefit plan covering all of its regular employees. Retirement costs are determined based on the provisions of Republic Act No. 7641, "Retirement Pay Law." The retirement benefit is computed as 50% of basic monthly salary plus one-twelfth of the 13th month pay for every year of service and the cash equivalent of not more than five (5) days service incentive leaves.

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has present obligations, legal or constructive, as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, net of any reimbursements. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

#### Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities necessary to prepare the asset are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the assets are available for their intended use. If the resulting carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Borrowing costs include interest charges and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds, as well as exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings used to finance these projects to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest cost.

All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

#### Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after the inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

(a) there is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the agreement; (b) a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless the term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term; (c) there is a change in the determination of whether the fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or (d) there is a substantial change to the asset.

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios (a), (c) or (d) and the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

#### *As a lessee*

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income or capitalized in the consolidated statement of



financial position (in case of leases directly related to construction) on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## Taxes

### *Current income tax*

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting period.

### *Deferred income tax*

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except: (1) when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and (2) with respect to taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carry-over (NOLCO) to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carryforward benefit of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except: (1) when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and (2) with respect to deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting period.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income account is included in the other comprehensive income account of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.



Deferred tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

#### *Value-Added Tax (VAT)*

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, except:

- When the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case the VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; or
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from/payable to the taxation authority is included as part of the “Prepayments and other current assets” and “Payables and other current liabilities” accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position.

#### *Gaming Taxes*

Being a PAGCOR licensee, BRHI is required to pay license fees on its gross gaming revenues on a monthly basis starting from the date the casino commences operations. These license fees are reported as part of “Taxes and licenses” account under “Operating costs and expenses” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

#### Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

#### Events After the Reporting Date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group’s financial position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when material.

#### Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share rate for its shares.

Basic Earnings (loss) Per Share (EPS) is calculated by dividing net income (loss) for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period after giving retroactive effect to any stock dividend declarations.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed in the same manner, adjusted for the effect of the shares issuable to qualified officers and employees under the Parent Company’s stock incentive plan which are assumed to be exercised at the date of grant. Where the effect of the vesting of stock under the stock incentive plan is anti-dilutive, basic and diluted earnings per share are stated at the same amount.





In a reverse acquisition, for the purpose of calculating the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (the denominator of the earnings per share calculation):

- (a) the number of ordinary shares outstanding from the beginning of that period to the acquisition date is computed on the basis of the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the legal subsidiary/accounting acquirer outstanding during the period multiplied by the exchange ratio (number of shares issued by the legal parent over the number of shares issued by the legal subsidiary) established in the acquisition agreement; and
- (b) the number of ordinary shares outstanding from the acquisition date to the end of that period is the actual number of ordinary shares of the legal parent/accounting acquiree outstanding during that period.

The basic earnings per share disclosed for each comparative period before the acquisition date is calculated by dividing:

- (a) the profit or loss of the legal subsidiary/accounting acquirer attributable to ordinary shareholders in each of those periods, by
- (b) the legal subsidiary's historical weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding multiplied by the exchange ratio established in the acquisition agreement.

#### Segment Reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services within a particular economic environment subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments, which operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about how resources are to be allocated to each of the segments and to assess their performances, and for which discrete financial information is available. The Group operates in one geographical area where it derives its revenue. Financial information on segment reporting is presented in Note 24.

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### **3. Management's Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires the Group to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. The uncertainties inherent in these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in the future years.

#### Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments apart from those including estimations and assumptions, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

*Contingencies.* On April 13, 2013, the BIR issued RMC No. 33-2013, which may affect the tax exemption of BRHI. On June 4, 2014, BRHI filed a petition with the Supreme Court to annul the provision of RMC No. 33-2013, which subjects PAGCOR licensees to corporate income tax. Also, the Group terminated the agreement with Global Gaming Philippines LLC (GGAM) because of material breach by the latter (see Note 19). The Group's estimate of the probable cost for the implication of these matters has been developed in consultation with its legal counsels and is based upon an analysis of potential results. Management and its legal counsels do not believe these will have a material adverse effect on its financial position or performance. It is possible, however, that



future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of strategies relating to this matter.

*Evaluating Lease Commitments.* The evaluation of whether an arrangement contains a lease is based on its substance. An arrangement is, or contains a lease when the fulfilment of the arrangement depends on a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

*Group as a Lessee*

The Group has entered into various operating lease agreements as a lessee. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that the lessor retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties because the lease agreements do not transfer to the Group the ownership over the assets at the end of the lease term and do not provide the Group with a bargain purchase option over the leased assets and so accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimates and assumptions

The key estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed as follows:

*Estimating Allowance for Doubtful Accounts.* The Group reviews its receivables at each reporting date to assess whether a provision for doubtful accounts should be recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance. In addition to specific allowance against individually significant receivables, the Group also makes a collective impairment allowance against exposures which, although not specifically identified as requiring specific allowance, have a greater risk of default than when originally granted.

Management evaluates provision for doubtful accounts based on a specific review of customer accounts as well as experience with collection trends in the casino industry and current economic and business conditions. As customer payment experience evolves, management will continue to refine the estimated provision for doubtful accounts. Accordingly, the associated doubtful accounts expense charge may fluctuate. Because individual customer account balances can be significant, the provision and the expense can change significantly between periods, as information about a certain customer becomes known or as changes in a region's economy or legal systems occur.

Provision for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to ₱679.7 million and ₱532.7 million, respectively. The carrying amount of receivables amounted to ₱4,087.7 million and ₱2,514.8 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see Note 5).

*Net Realizable Value of Inventories.* The Group writes down the cost of inventories whenever net realizable value of inventories becomes lower than cost due to damage, physical deterioration, obsolescence, changes in price levels or other causes. The lower of cost and net realizable value of inventories is reviewed on a monthly basis to reflect the accurate valuation in the financial records. Inventories and supplies identified to be obsolete and unusable are also written off and charged as expense for the period.



There were no provision for inventory obsolescence for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Inventories at cost amounted to ₱183.0 million and ₱190.3 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see Note 6).

*Estimating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment.* Management determines the estimated useful lives and the related depreciation and amortization charges for its property and equipment based on the period over which the property and equipment are expected to provide economic benefits. Management's estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. These estimations are reviewed periodically and could change significantly due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. Management will increase the depreciation and amortization charges where useful lives are less than the previously estimated useful lives.

The aggregate net book value of the Group's property and equipment (excluding construction in progress) amounted to ₱38,596.2 million and ₱23,243.6 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see Note 10).

*Estimating Useful Life of Operating Equipment.* Bulk purchases of operating equipment items are estimated to be consumed over a period of two to three years. This estimation is reviewed periodically and could change significantly due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. Management will increase the amortization charges where period of consumption is less than the previously estimated period of consumption.

Amortization for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to ₱187.3 million and ₱158.0 million, respectively. The carrying value of the Group's operating equipment amounted to ₱337.3 million and ₱373.6 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see Note 11).

*Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets.* An impairment review is performed when certain impairment indicators are present. Nonfinancial assets are subject to annual impairment test or whenever there is a strong indication that the assets will be impaired. The Group recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is computed using the value in use approach or based on the fair values using the latest sales price available in the market. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Management is required to make estimates and assumptions to determine the recoverable amounts. While the Group believes that the assumptions used are reasonable and appropriate, these estimates and assumptions can materially affect the consolidated financial statements. Future adverse events may cause the management to conclude that the affected assets are impaired and may have a material impact on the Group's financial condition and results of operations.

There was no impairment loss recognized for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the carrying values of nonfinancial assets subject to impairment review are as follows:

	2014	2013
Property and equipment	<b>₱40,470,608,091</b>	₱27,351,328,806
Advances to contractors	<b>276,797,821</b>	1,122,604,556
Operating equipment*	<b>337,249,747</b>	373,640,142
	<b>₱41,084,655,659</b>	₱28,847,573,504

\*Presented as part of "Other noncurrent assets" account.



*Recognition of Gaming Promoters' Expense.* The Group pays the gaming promoters, who introduce VIP players to Solaire, a percentage of the gross gaming win generated by each gaming promoter. Approximately 80% of the amount paid to gaming promoters are netted against casino revenues, because such approximates the amount of rebates returned to the VIP players through the gaming promoters, which will be used by the players to purchase additional chips and will eventually form part of the casino revenue, and approximately 20% are included in operating expenses, which approximate the amount ultimately retained by the gaming promoters for their compensation.

Gaming promoters' expense which was netted against revenue and the amount presented as part of "Advertising and promotions" account under operating costs and expenses amounted to ₱4,488.9 million and ₱1,124.0 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2014 and ₱2,182.8 million and ₱545.7 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013 (see Notes 17 and 19).

*Determining Retirement Benefits.* The determination of the Group's obligation and cost for retirement benefits is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by the Group's actuaries in calculating such amounts. While it is believed that the Group's assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect the Group's retirement liabilities.

Retirement benefits obligation amounted to ₱131.5 million and ₱47.4 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see Note 15).

*Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities.* The Group reviews the carrying amounts at the end of each reporting period and reduced the deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. The Group's assessment on the recognition of deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the level and timing of forecasted taxable income of the subsequent reporting periods. The forecast is based on past results and future expectations on revenues and expenses as well as future tax planning strategies. However, there is no assurance that the Group will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of its deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

Despite the recent ruling Revenue Memorandum Circular (RMC) No. 33-2013 issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), clarifying that PAGCOR and its contractees and licensees are subject to 30% RCIT on their gaming and non-gaming revenues, management still believes that the tax benefits granted to PAGCOR under its charter inure to the benefit of, and extend to BRHI in accordance with section 13 (2) (b) of Presidential Decree No. 1869 (see Notes 19 and 20).

The Group recognized deferred tax assets amounting to ₱64.3 million and ₱88.4 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see Note 20). The Group's temporary differences, for which no deferred tax assets/liabilities have been recognized amounted to ₱6,220.7 million and ₱4,032.0 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, resulting from (a) Sureste's position that it will not have any taxable profits in the future in which it could utilize its deferred tax assets and (b) BRHI's position that it is exempt from income tax (see Note 20).

*Determination of Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities.* PFRS requires that the Group disclose estimated fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value which requires extensive use of accounting estimates and judgments. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence (i.e., foreign exchange rates, interest rates, volatility rates), the amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Group



utilized a different valuation methodology. Any changes in fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would affect the Group's disclosures.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

#### 4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2014	2013
Cash on hand	<b>₱2,244,540,382</b>	₱1,636,264,088
Cash in banks	<b>10,532,314,775</b>	4,045,614,592
Temporary cash investments	<b>1,157,048,545</b>	—
Debt collateral accounts (see Note 13)	<b>813,900,479</b>	410,360,759
	<b>₱14,747,804,181</b>	₱6,092,239,439

Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Temporary cash investments are made for varying periods of up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest at the prevailing short-term investment rates.

Debt collateral accounts are bank accounts maintained by the Group as collateral for its long-term debt (see Note 13).

Interest income earned from cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱65.1 million, ₱33.0 million and ₱161.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

#### 5. Receivables

This account consists of:

	2014	2013
Casino (see Note 19)	<b>₱4,757,052,471</b>	₱2,969,463,340
Hotel	<b>63,605,452</b>	49,191,534
Advances to officers and employees (see Note 14)	<b>39,638,998</b>	26,740,035
Others	<b>16,503,726</b>	2,146,251
	<b>4,876,800,647</b>	3,047,541,160
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	<b>789,077,029</b>	532,705,442
	<b>₱4,087,723,618</b>	₱2,514,835,718

Casino receivables mainly include casino markers issued to junket operators and VIP premium casino players. Casino markers pertain to credits granted to registered casino players. These markers are noninterest-bearing and are normally collected within 90 days.

Hotel receivables pertain to various food, beverage, and hotel service fees receivable from hotel occupants which are collected upon check-out. This also includes credit card transactions which are normally collected within one month.

Advances to officers and employees are normally settled within one month through salary deduction or liquidation (see Note 14).



Accrued interest, presented as part of “Others”, pertains to interest from temporary cash investments and restricted cash account which are normally received within one year.

Allowance for doubtful accounts pertain to casino markers that the Group assessed as doubtful on an individual and collective basis.

The movements in the allowance for doubtful accounts are summarized below:

	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of year	<b>₱532,705,442</b>	<b>₱—</b>
Provision (see Note 17)	<b>679,659,275</b>	532,705,442
Write-off	<b>(423,287,688)</b>	—
Balance at end of year	<b>₱789,077,029</b>	<b>₱532,705,442</b>

## 6. Inventories

This account consists of:

	2014	2013
At cost:		
Food and beverage	<b>₱102,534,824</b>	₱115,675,851
Operating supplies	<b>68,973,150</b>	63,870,991
Retail merchandise	<b>11,451,070</b>	10,788,988
	<b>₱182,959,044</b>	<b>₱190,335,830</b>

Inventories charged to cost of sales amounted to ₱624.1 million and ₱529.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see Note 17).

## 7. Prepayments and Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	2014	2013
Prepaid rent (see Note 18)	<b>₱331,181,464</b>	₱14,378,472
Advances to suppliers	<b>186,607,041</b>	27,768,682
Prepaid insurance	<b>57,167,992</b>	80,154,462
Derivative asset	<b>24,298,677</b>	49,119,127
Creditable withholding tax	<b>20,429,661</b>	1,935,643
Current portion of security deposit (see Note 18)	<b>16,376,938</b>	30,618,003
Others (see Note 19)	<b>105,803,097</b>	41,107,680
	<b>₱741,864,870</b>	<b>₱245,082,069</b>

The movements in the derivative asset are summarized below:

	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of year	<b>₱49,119,127</b>	₱66,632,635
Addition (see Note 13)	—	37,948,630
Mark-to-market loss (see Note 13)	<b>(24,820,450)</b>	(55,462,138)
Balance at end of year	<b>₱24,298,677</b>	<b>₱49,119,127</b>



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**8. Restricted Cash**

Restricted cash includes the escrow account required in the Provisional License issued by PAGCOR and restricted funds allocated for the construction of the Project (see Note 1). Current portion of the restricted funds, which is expected to be released within the next 12 months, is shown separately in the current assets section of the consolidated statements of financial position. The noncurrent portion of the restricted cash as of December 31, 2013 pertains to the escrow account required by PAGCOR. As of December 31, 2014, said escrow account amounting to ₱2,272.9 million is presented as part of current portion of restricted cash.

Under the Provisional License granted by PAGCOR, the Group is required to set up and maintain an escrow account amounting to US\$100.0 million with a universal bank mutually agreed by PAGCOR and BRHI. All funds for the construction of the Project (see Note 1) shall pass through the escrow account and all drawdowns of funds from the said escrow account must be applied to the Project. The escrow account should have a maintaining balance of US\$50.0 million. If the funds in escrow account fall below the maintaining balance at any given time, BRHI shall deposit not later than 15 calendar days (grace period) from the date the escrow account falls below the maintaining balance, such funds to achieve the maintaining balance. The escrow will be withdrawn and released to BRHI upon completion of the Project.

Interest income on the restricted cash amounted to ₱19.7 million, ₱20.6 million and ₱33.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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**9. Advances to Contractors**

Advances to contractors pertain to advance payments to various contractors for gaming equipment, hotel furniture and fixtures, operating equipment and other gaming and hotel equipment related to the construction of hotel and gaming facility of Solaire. This is shown separately in the Group's statements of financial position. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, advances to contractors primarily pertain to advance payments for construction costs related to the remaining uncompleted area of the Sky Tower.



## 10. Property and Equipment

This account consists of:

2014										
	Building and Improvements	Machineries	Gaming Equipment	Land Improvements	Office Furniture and Fixtures	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Office and Communication Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>										
Balances at beginning of year	₱15,534,593,561	₱3,074,096,499	₱1,586,381,084	₱3,441,455	₱1,867,303,627	₱245,799,340	₱14,882,830	₱2,797,731,708	₱4,107,769,095	₱29,231,999,199
Additions*	—	19,220,421	93,816,671	—	83,432,563	416,175,635	4,440,023	385,062,360	14,747,809,300	15,749,956,973
Reclassification from construction in progress	8,902,339,447	4,669,013,167	169,515,599	20,419,292	1,462,365,963	—	—	1,757,503,291	(16,981,156,759)	—
Retirement	—	—	(176,501)	—	(16,623)	—	(10,517,876)	(434,257)	—	(11,145,257)
Balances at end of year	24,436,933,008	7,762,330,087	1,849,536,853	23,860,747	3,413,085,530	661,974,975	8,804,977	4,939,863,102	1,874,421,636	44,970,810,915
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization</b>										
Balances at beginning of year	612,971,691	242,935,858	219,502,436	272,448	281,430,228	38,915,558	13,625,481	471,016,693	—	1,880,670,393
Depreciation and amortization (see Note 17)	719,148,494	347,948,990	328,219,713	514,306	418,783,898	105,407,473	3,095,818	707,558,996	—	2,630,677,688
Retirement	—	—	(176,501)	—	(16,623)	—	(10,517,876)	(434,257)	—	(11,145,257)
Balances at end of year	1,332,120,185	590,884,848	547,545,648	786,754	700,197,503	144,323,031	6,203,423	1,178,141,432	—	4,500,202,824
<b>Balance at December 31, 2014</b>	<b>₱23,104,812,823</b>	<b>₱7,171,445,239</b>	<b>₱1,301,991,205</b>	<b>₱23,073,993</b>	<b>₱2,712,888,027</b>	<b>₱517,651,944</b>	<b>₱2,601,554</b>	<b>₱3,761,721,670</b>	<b>₱1,874,421,636</b>	<b>₱40,470,608,091</b>
2013										
	Building and Improvements	Machineries	Gaming Equipment	Land Improvements	Office Furniture and Fixtures	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Office and Communication Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>										
Balances at beginning of year	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱6,327,323	₱35,172,764	₱49,480,007	₱123,870,931	₱14,715,961,920	₱14,930,812,945
Additions*	—	3,016,795,415	763,835,008	1,886,342	1,566,653,358	211,821,219	3,035,892	2,255,421,261	6,522,798,883	14,342,247,378
Reclassification from construction in progress	15,534,593,561	57,301,084	822,546,076	1,555,113	295,704,672	—	179,251	419,111,951	(17,130,991,708)	—
Retirement	—	—	—	—	(1,381,726)	(1,194,643)	(37,812,320)	(672,435)	—	(41,061,124)
Balances at end of year	15,534,593,561	3,074,096,499	1,586,381,084	3,441,455	1,867,303,627	245,799,340	14,882,830	2,797,731,708	4,107,769,095	29,231,999,199
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization</b>										
Balances at beginning of year	—	—	—	—	1,897,501	6,073,954	17,424,133	14,289,467	—	39,685,055
Depreciation and amortization (see Note 17)	612,971,691	242,935,858	219,502,436	272,448	280,894,204	33,433,693	34,013,668	457,223,847	—	1,881,247,845
Retirement	—	—	—	—	(1,361,477)	(592,089)	(37,812,320)	(496,621)	—	(40,262,507)
Balances at end of year	612,971,691	242,935,858	219,502,436	272,448	281,430,228	38,915,558	13,625,481	471,016,693	—	1,880,670,393
<b>Balance at December 31, 2013</b>	<b>₱14,921,621,870</b>	<b>₱2,831,160,641</b>	<b>₱1,366,878,648</b>	<b>₱3,169,007</b>	<b>₱1,585,873,399</b>	<b>₱206,883,782</b>	<b>₱1,257,349</b>	<b>₱2,326,715,015</b>	<b>₱4,107,769,095</b>	<b>₱27,351,328,806</b>
*Including application of advances to contractors										
2012										
	Building and Improvements	Machineries	Gaming Equipment	Land Improvements	Office Furniture and Fixtures	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Office and Communication Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>										
Balances at beginning of year	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱1,420,458	₱9,735,214	₱8,560,629	₱2,609,195	₱4,313,329,843	₱4,335,655,339
Additions	—	—	—	—	4,906,865	25,437,550	40,919,378	121,261,736	10,402,632,077	10,595,157,606
Balances at end of year	—	—	—	—	6,327,323	35,172,764	49,480,007	123,870,931	14,715,961,920	14,930,812,945
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization</b>										
Balances at beginning of year	—	—	—	—	619,997	1,076,042	3,413,675	652,258	—	5,761,972
Depreciation and amortization (see Note 17)	—	—	—	—	1,277,504	4,997,912	14,010,458	13,637,209	—	33,923,083
Balances at end of year	—	—	—	—	1,897,501	6,073,954	17,424,133	14,289,467	—	39,685,055
<b>Balance at December 31, 2012</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱4,429,822</b>	<b>₱29,098,810</b>	<b>₱32,055,874</b>	<b>₱109,581,464</b>	<b>₱14,715,961,920</b>	<b>₱14,891,127,890</b>





Construction in progress represents costs incurred in the development of Solaire (see Note 1). Costs incurred mainly include raw materials procurement, general construction works, architectural design services, engineering consultancy and construction supervision services, interior design services, capitalized rent expense on lease contract with PAGCOR and interest charges on long-term debt. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, construction in progress costs pertain to the costs related to the construction of the Sky Tower. Construction in progress related to Bay Tower has been reclassified to property and equipment upon its completion in March 2013 (see Note 1) and the construction in progress relating to the completed portion of Sky Tower were reclassified in November 2014.

Borrowing costs on specific borrowings capitalized as part of "Property and equipment" amounted to ₱1,420.0 million and ₱544.3 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, amortization of debt issue costs (net of interest accretion on the option) amounting to ₱54.9 million, ₱20.8 million and ₱10.6 million, respectively, and interest charges amounting to ₱820.8 million, ₱171.2 million and ₱263.7 million, respectively, were capitalized as part of "Property and equipment" (see Note 13). Average interest capitalization rate in 2014 and 2013 is at 4.5% to 6% and 2.4% to 3%, respectively. Lease on the land of PAGCOR capitalized as part of "Property and equipment" amounted to ₱578.4 million and ₱546.5 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see Note 18).

Under BRHI's Provisional License with PAGCOR, BRHI has committed to invest at least US\$1.0 billion in the Project. In the event that the peso devaluates, the value of the dollar against the peso shall be limited to a maximum of 46:1. The investment commitment includes the lease for the use of the land of PAGCOR (see Note 18), cost related to securing development rights, construction, equipment, development costs, financing costs, working capital costs, and all other expenses directly related to the completion and operation of the casino. The Provisional License also requires BRHI to fully invest and utilize US\$400.0 million within two years from April 8, 2009, the date of issuance of the Provisional License, to comply with the aforementioned 40% utilization requirement. On November 16, 2009, PAGCOR approved BRHI's request for an additional three years extension of the original two years compliance period with respect to the 40% of the total investment commitment. BRHI has complied with this US\$400.0 million initial investment requirement.

#### 11. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of:

	2014	2013
Operating equipment	₱337,249,747	₱373,640,142
Prepaid debt issue costs	93,543,557	165,137,744
Noncurrent portion of security deposit (see Note 18)	42,444,083	19,361,053
Others	609,454	976,560
	<b>₱473,846,841</b>	<b>₱559,115,499</b>

Operating equipment pertains to linen, china, glassware, kitchen wares and uniforms purchased by the Group to be amortized over a period of two to three years. Purchases in 2014 and 2013 amounted to ₱150.9 million and ₱485.1 million respectively. Amortization amounted to ₱187.3 million and ₱158.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 respectively (see Note 17).



Prepaid debt issue costs primarily pertain to documentary stamp tax and front end fee on the undrawn balance of the loan facilities. Such amount will be presented in the consolidated statements of financial position as reduction from long-term debt upon drawdown and will be amortized over the term of the loan.

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## 12. Payables and Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2014	2013
Payable to contractors and suppliers (see Note 19)	<b>₱2,826,155,989</b>	₱1,897,626,616
Outstanding chip and other gaming liabilities	<b>1,837,978,372</b>	2,261,985,151
Retention payable (see Note 19)	<b>1,311,788,289</b>	893,911,281
Income tax payable (see Notes 19 and 20)	<b>958,175,005</b>	—
Customers' deposits	<b>857,664,546</b>	504,392,445
Gaming taxes payable (see Note 19)	<b>325,868,622</b>	447,757,329
Output VAT and other taxes payable	<b>135,005,316</b>	95,255,386
Accrued expenses:		
Accrued interest	<b>321,179,378</b>	30,694,161
Current portion of accrued rent (see Note 18)	<b>150,850,261</b>	197,247,233
Others	<b>423,461,919</b>	236,996,582
	<b>₱9,148,127,697</b>	₱6,565,866,184

Outstanding chip and other gaming liabilities include outstanding chips, slot tickets and tokens as well as provision for progressive jackpot on slots and for points earned from customer loyalty programs. Outstanding chips as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounting to ₱1,148.2 million and ₱1,980.7 million, respectively, pertain to chips purchased by the players, which are not yet converted into cash. Other gaming liabilities mainly include progressive jackpot liability amounting to ₱205.7 million and ₱130.1 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, liability for points earned from customer loyalty programs amounting to ₱331.1 million and ₱120.7 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and commissions payable amounting to ₱142.8 million and ₱21.3 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Customers' deposits primarily pertain to casino players' funds in the form of cash, check or telegraphic transfer deposited directly to the casino's bank accounts or over the cage cashier counter for future purchase of chips or redemption of credit markers.

Gaming taxes payable mainly pertains to license fees payable to PAGCOR, which are normally settled within one month.

Other accrued expenses primarily pertain to accrued salaries and benefits, outside services, advertising and promotions and pre-opening expenses.

Payables and other current liabilities are normally settled within one year.



### 13. Long-term Debt

This account consists of:

	2014	2013
Principal:		
Original facility	<b>₱13,517,150,000</b>	₱14,600,000,000
Expansion facility	<b>8,063,762,840</b>	3,290,817,898
Corporate notes	<b>11,425,000,000</b>	—
	<b>33,005,912,840</b>	17,890,817,898
Less unamortized debt discount	<b>397,661,600</b>	258,228,075
	<b>32,608,251,240</b>	17,632,589,823
Less current portion of long-term debt*	<b>1,994,033,232</b>	1,019,430,237
	<b>₱30,614,218,008</b>	₱16,613,159,586

\*Net of unamortized debt discount of the ₱40.0 million and ₱63.4 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The movements in unamortized debt discount follow:

	2014	2013
Unamortized debt discount at beginning of year	<b>₱258,228,075</b>	₱89,893,418
Additions (net of prepayment option value)	<b>208,253,309</b>	206,641,071
Amortization (net of prepayment option value accretion)	<b>(68,819,784)</b>	(38,306,414)
Unamortized debt discount at end of year	<b>₱397,661,600</b>	₱258,228,075

Future repayment of the principal follows:

	2014	2013
Within one year	<b>₱2,034,050,000</b>	₱1,082,850,000
After one year but not more than five years	<b>15,803,704,209</b>	15,080,496,209
Beyond five years	<b>15,168,158,631</b>	1,727,471,689
	<b>₱33,005,912,840</b>	₱17,890,817,898

#### a. Original Facility

On January 24, 2011, Sureste and BRHI entered into an aggregate of ₱9.87 billion (₱7.62 billion for Sureste and ₱2.25 billion for BRHI), seven-year term loan facilities (“Original Facility”) with Banco de Oro Unibank, Inc. (the Lender or BDO) as the lender to finance the construction of the hotel, gaming and entertainment facility, including but not limited to purchase of furniture, fixture and equipment and payment of consultants. Sureste’s loan has an escrow portion in the amount of ₱2.25 billion, which is secured by the assignment and hold-out on the escrow account maintained by BRHI as required under the Provisional License from PAGCOR (see Note 8). On April 4, 2012, Sureste’s loan agreement with BDO was amended to, among others, provide for an additional ₱4.73 billion loan facility, making an aggregate available facility for Sureste of ₱12.35 billion.

The Original Facility is payable over seven years in 16 consecutive quarterly installments on each repayment date commencing on the 39<sup>th</sup> month from the initial drawdown date while the interest on the unpaid principal amount shall be paid in quarterly payments from the initial drawdown date. The loan bears an interest rate based on a spread of 1% over the 3-month



PDST-F rate with respect to the escrow portion of Sureste's loan in the amount of ₱2.25 billion and 3% over the 3-month PDST-F rate with respect to the portion not constituting the escrow portion in the amount of ₱12.35 billion.

Sureste and BRHI are obliged to pay, on each date of drawdown, for the first three years of the facilities, a commitment fee equivalent to 0.8% per annum for the first year and 0.5% per annum for the second and third years, based on the undrawn portion of the commitment.

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, this facility has been fully drawn. Loan principal amounting to ₱1,082.9 million was paid in 2014. Outstanding long-term debt, net of unamortized debt discount, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to ₱13,425.7 million and ₱14,476.2 million, respectively.

The Original Facility provides that Sureste/BRHI is permitted to make optional prepayments anytime until maturity. Upon prepayment, Sureste/BRHI shall pay the principal, accrued interest and penalty based on the amount prepaid in the following percentages: (i) 3% for years 1 to 3 from the initial borrowing date; (ii) 2% for year 4; (iii) 1% for year 5; and (iv) 0.5% for year 6.

The prepayment option was assessed as not clearly and closely related to the loan. As at inception date, the value of the prepayment option is not material. Upon additional drawdowns in 2012 and 2013, the option was bifurcated at each drawdown date of the loan, resulting to a value of the bifurcated prepayment option of ₱37.9 million and ₱83.5 million which were offset against additions to capitalized debt issue costs in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Accretion of interest on the option amounting to ₱32.2 million, ₱20.7 million and ₱10.8 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, were offset against amortization of debt issue costs. Fair value losses from the prepayment option amounting to ₱24.8 million, ₱55.5 million and ₱16.8 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, are recognized as "Mark-to-market loss" and is separately presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

b. Expansion Facility

In March 2013, the Group executed a second amendment to the loan agreement to provide for an additional ₱14.3 billion loan facility ("Expansion Facility") with BDO Unibank Inc., China Banking Corp., and Philippine National Bank as expansion lenders.

The Expansion Facility of ₱14.3 billion is payable over seven years in 16 consecutive quarterly installments on each repayment date commencing on the 39th month from the initial drawdown date while the interest on the unpaid principal amount shall be paid in quarterly payments from the initial drawdown date. The loan bears an interest rate based on a spread of 2% over the 30-day BSP reverse purchase agreement rate, unless a substitute benchmark rate has been requested 20 banking days prior to an interest payment date.

Similar with the original facility, Sureste and BRHI are obliged to pay, on each date of drawdown, for the first three years of the facilities, a commitment fee equivalent to 0.8% per annum for the first year and 0.5% per annum for the second and third years, based on the undrawn portion of the commitment.

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the amount drawn under these facilities amounted to ₱8.1 billion and ₱3.3 billion, respectively. Outstanding long-term debt, net of unamortized



debt discount, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, amounted to ₱7,834.6 million and ₱3,156.4 million, respectively.

The Expansion Facility provides that Sureste/BRHI is permitted to make optional prepayments anytime until maturity, but without penalty.

The embedded prepayment option on the Expansion Facility was assessed as clearly and closely related to the loan, thus, not for bifurcation.

c. Corporate Notes

On February 10, 2014, the Group issued ₱11.425 billion unsecured corporate notes (“Corporate Notes”) to fund Phase 1A of Solaire. Sureste and BRHI signed a corporate notes facility agreement with BDO Unibank Inc., BDO Leasing and Finance Inc., BDO Private Bank Inc., China Banking Corp., Robinsons Bank Corp. and United Coconut Planters Bank. BRHI served as an issuer, Sureste as surety and BDO Capital & Investment Corp. as the lead arranger and sole bookrunner for the facility.

The Corporate Notes of ₱11.425 billion is payable over seven years in 8 consecutive semi-annual installments on each repayment date commencing on the 36th month from the initial drawdown date while the interest on the unpaid principal amount shall be paid in semi-annual payments from the initial drawdown date. The Corporate Notes bears a fixed interest rate of 6.75% per annum.

The outstanding balance of the Corporate Notes, net of unamortized debt discount, as of December 31, 2014 amounted to ₱11,348.0 million.

The Corporate Notes provide that BRHI is permitted to make optional prepayments anytime until maturity. Upon prepayment, BRHI shall pay the principal, accrued interest and penalty based on the amount prepaid in the following percentages: (i) 0.5% from the first to third anniversary; (ii) 0.25% after the third anniversary to the fifth anniversary; and (iii) no prepayment penalty after the fifth anniversary.

The embedded prepayment option on the Corporate Notes was assessed as clearly and closely related to the loan, thus, not for bifurcation.

All legal and professional fees, including commitment fee, incurred in relation to the loans, totaling ₱642.0 million and ₱433.8 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, were capitalized. Debt issue costs were amortized using EIR method. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, amortization of debt issue costs (net of interest accretion on the option) amounting to ₱54.9 million, ₱20.8 million and ₱10.6 million, respectively, and interest charges amounting to ₱820.8 million, ₱171.2 million and ₱263.7 million, respectively, were capitalized as part of “Property and equipment” (see Note 10).

In 2014 and 2013, borrowing costs recognized as expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income amounted to ₱761.2 million and ₱371.0 million, respectively. This comprises of interest expense amounting to ₱747.3 million and ₱353.5 million and amortization of debt discount (net of interest accretion on the option) amounting to ₱13.9 million and ₱17.5 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively.



Unamortized debt discount, representing capitalized debt issue costs and the value of the bifurcated derivatives arising from embedded prepayment option, is presented as deduction from the Group's long-term debt.

#### Debt Covenant

Sureste's and BRHI's original and expansion facilities contain certain restrictive covenants that require Sureste and BRHI to comply with specified financial ratios and other financial tests at quarterly measurement dates. Sureste's and BRHI's loan agreement includes compliance with certain financial ratios such as debt-to-equity and debt service coverage ratios. Sureste and BRHI are required to maintain a debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.2 times on each testing date after the commencement of the gaming facility's commercial operations while a maximum of debt-to-equity ratio of 0.61 times and 2.33 times for BRHI and Sureste, respectively, on each testing date.

The Corporate Notes require BRHI to comply with the debt service coverage agreement incurrence ratio of at least 1.2 times and debt-to-equity incurrence ratio of maximum of 2.33 times, on each testing date.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, Sureste and BRHI are in compliance with these debt covenants.

#### Collateral

Under the original and expansion facilities, collateral includes the following:

i) Assignment of Accounts and Receivables

To ensure the payment by Sureste/BRHI of the Loan, Sureste/BRHI shall assign, convey, set over and transfer unto the Security Trustee absolutely and unconditionally all of its respective right, title and interest in all monies standing in its Debt Service Payment Account (DSPA) and Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) required to be maintained by the Group to service interest and principal payments, all monies standing in the Escrow Account (see Note 8), project receivables, as well as the proceeds, products and fruits of the said accounts.

The level of funds standing in the DSRA on any date commencing on the initial drawdown date shall be at least equal to the amount of principal due on an immediately succeeding repayment date and two times the interest payable on an immediately succeeding interest payment date.

The level of funds standing in the DSPA commencing on the initial drawdown date shall be at least equal to (i) on the 60th day from the start of the relevant interest period, at least fifty percent (50%) of all amounts payable on an immediately succeeding payment date; and (ii) on or before 10:00 am of a payment date, at least one hundred percent (100%) of all amounts payable on such payment date.

In the event the funds in the DSPA fall below the DSPA maintaining balance, and as a result thereof, the funds standing in the DSPA becomes insufficient to cover payments for the relevant payment date, Banco de Oro Unibank, Inc. - Trust and Investment Group (the Security Trustee) shall, not later than 12:00 pm on such relevant payment date, debit from the DSRA such amount as would be necessary to pay for the interest or principal falling due on such payment date.



As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Group's debt collateral accounts balances are as follows (see Note 4):

	2014	2013
Debt service reserve account	<b>₱764,723,025</b>	₱409,800,894
Debt service payment account	<b>49,177,454</b>	559,865
	<b>₱813,900,479</b>	₱410,360,759

ii) Assignment of Project Agreements

Sureste/BRHI shall assign, convey, set over and transfer absolutely to the Security Trustee all of its rights, title and interest, present and future, in and into the Future Project Agreements, the (a) benefit of all claims for damages for the breach by any Counterparty of any term of any of the Project Agreements and all warranties and indemnities contained therein; (b) the right to terminate any of the Project Agreements or agree to the suspension thereof; (c) the right to compel performance of any of the Project Agreements; (d) the right to agree to any variation of the terms of any of the Project Agreements; and (e) the right to pursue any action, proceeding, suit or arbitration arising in relation to any of the rights assigned and to enforce such rights in the name of Sureste/BRHI.

iii) Mortgage

As a security for timely payment, discharge, observance and performance of the loan, Sureste/BRHI (a) establishes in favor of the Security Trustee for the benefit of the Lender, a first ranking real estate mortgage on the Present Real Assets, i.e. leasehold rights over the phase 1 PAGCOR Land covered by the PAGCOR Lease (see Note 18), and Future Real Assets, i.e. the hotel and gaming facilities; and (b) establish in favor of the Security Trustee for the benefit of the Lender, a first ranking Chattel Mortgage on the Present and Future Chattels. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Group's property and equipment have carrying values of ₱40.5 billion and ₱27.4 billion, respectively.

iv) Continuing Suretyship

In consideration of the loan and for other valuable consideration receipt of which the Surety, i.e, Sureste/BRHI, acknowledges, Sureste/BRHI agrees that it shall be solidarily liable with BRHI/Sureste to the Lender and the Security Trustee for the payment of the loan.

v) Pledge

The Pledgor, i.e. BRHI shareholders, shall assign, transfer, deliver, set over and grant to the Security Trustee, a continuing security interest of first priority in, all of its right, title and interest in and to the Pledged Shares, i.e. BRHI shares, and the Additional Pledged Shares, whether now owned or existing or hereafter acquired.

## 14. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. This includes: (a) individuals owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or under common control with the Group; (b) subsidiaries; and (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Group that give them significant influence over the Group and close members of the family of any such individual.



The Group's related party balances are as follows:

Related Party	Nature/Terms of Transaction	Transaction Amounts			Outstanding Receivable (Payable)	
		2014	2013	2012	2014	2013
Global Gaming Philippines, LLC (GGAM)*	Management fees; payable within 30 days (see Note 19)	₱—	₱40,359,765	₱89,359,333	(₱4,742,260)	(₱4,742,260)
Eaglesight Investments Limited**	Aircraft lease and maintenance reimbursements; payable within 1 month	128,315,476	191,144,534	—	(20,165,091)	(28,033,473)
Bloomberry Cultural Foundation***	2% of non-junket casino revenue; unsecured (see Note 19)	332,119,675	167,443,498	—	(27,554,909)	(20,075,472)
	Noninterest-bearing and unsecured advances (see Note 19)	—	26,090,338	—	25,940,338	26,090,338
Officers and employees	Noninterest-bearing and unsecured cash advances (see Note 5)	348,342,904	87,509,437	623,205	39,638,998	26,740,035
Key management personnel	1. Short-term employee benefits	36,393,771	46,732,590	46,486,757	—	—
	2. Retirement benefits	1,464,996	923,590	1,037,939	(3,426,525)	(1,961,528)

\*GGAM became a related party on December 28, 2012 (see Note 16)

\*\*Under common control

\*\*\*Corporate social responsibility sector of the Group

## 15. Retirement Cost

The Group has an unfunded and noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of its regular employees. The cost of providing benefits is valued every year by a professional qualified independent actuary in compliance with PAS 19. Benefits are dependent on the years of service and the respective employees' compensation and are determined using the projected unit credit method.

The following tables summarize the components of retirement expense recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and the retirement liability recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	2014	2013	2012
Retirement expense:			
Current service cost	₱45,290,682	₱34,849,021	₱11,765,800
Interest costs	2,735,016	711,138	—
Balance at end of year	₱48,025,698	₱35,560,159	₱11,765,800
Retirement liability:			
Balance at beginning of year	₱47,384,500	₱11,765,800	₱—
Retirement expense	48,025,698	35,560,159	11,765,800
Actuarial loss	36,068,402	58,541	—
Balance at end of year	₱131,478,600	₱47,384,500	₱11,765,800
Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation:			
Balance at beginning of year	₱47,384,500	₱11,765,800	₱—
Current service cost	45,290,682	34,849,021	11,765,800
Interest costs	2,735,016	711,138	—
Actuarial loss (gain) due to:			
Experience adjustments	8,260,502	19,481,741	—
Changes in financial assumptions	27,807,900	(19,423,200)	—
Balance at end of year	₱131,478,600	₱47,384,500	₱11,765,800





The principal assumptions used in determining the Group's retirement liability as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are shown below:

	2014		2013	
	Sureste	BRHI	Sureste	BRHI
Discount rate	4.61%	4.61%	5.98%	5.73%
Future salary rate increase	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality rate	1994 GAM			
Turnover rate	A scale ranging from 10% at age 20 decreasing to 0% at age 46	A scale ranging from 10% at age 20 decreasing to 0% at age 50	A scale ranging from 10% at age 20 decreasing to 0% at age 46	A scale ranging from 10% at age 20 decreasing to 0% at age 50

The Group does not maintain a fund for its retirement benefit obligation.

Shown below is the maturity profile of the undiscounted benefit payments:

Plan Year	Expected Benefit Payments
Less than one year	P=
More than one year to five years	19,220,754
More than five years to 10 years	65,242,478
More than 10 years to 15 years	337,490,319
More than 15 years to 20 years	719,468,639
More than 20 years	4,812,889,142

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 28.09 years.

The retirement benefit obligation is subject to several key assumptions. To help illustrate the impact of each key assumption, a sensitivity analysis is provided below, which has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the retirement benefit obligation as of the end of the reporting period, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

a. Sureste

	Effect on Present Value of Obligation
Discount rate	
5.61% Actual + 1.00%	P23,844,100
4.61% Actual	29,359,000
3.61% Actual - 1.00%	36,458,900
Salary increase rate	
4.00% Actual + 1.00%	P36,309,200
3.00% Actual	29,359,000
2.00% Actual - 1.00%	23,850,900
Turnover rate	
8.07% Actual + 2.00%	P26,506,000
6.07% Actual	29,359,000
4.07% Actual - 2.00%	32,797,800



b. BRHI

	Effect on Present Value of Obligation
Discount rate	
5.61% Actual + 1.00%	₱83,496,000
4.61% Actual	102,119,600
3.61% Actual - 1.00%	125,922,200
Salary increase rate	
4.00% Actual + 1.00%	₱125,405,500
3.00% Actual	102,119,600
2.00% Actual - 1.00%	83,526,900
Turnover rate	
7.62% Actual + 2.00%	₱92,711,000
5.62% Actual	102,119,600
3.62% Actual - 2.00%	113,258,300

## 16. Equity

### Capital Stock

Capital stock consists of:

	2014		2013	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Capital stock - ₱1 par value				
Authorized	15,000,000,000	₱15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	₱15,000,000,000
Issued	11,032,998,225	11,032,998,225	10,589,800,556	10,589,800,556
Issued and outstanding	11,026,851,506	10,955,549,566	10,589,800,556	10,589,800,556

The movement in issued capital stock follows:

	2014		2013	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Balance at beginning of year	10,589,800,556	₱10,589,800,556	10,589,800,556	₱10,589,800,556
Subscription and issuance	443,197,669	443,197,669	—	—
Balance at end of year	11,032,998,225	₱11,032,998,225	10,589,800,556	₱10,589,800,556

On February 6, 2012, the stockholders of the Parent Company approved the increase in its authorized capital stock from ₱120.0 million divided into 120.0 million shares to ₱15,000.0 million divided into 15,000.0 million shares both with a par value of ₱1 per share. The increase in authorized capital stock was approved by the SEC on February 27, 2012 (see Note 1).

After the increase in authorized capital stock, PMHI subscribed to additional shares in Bloomerry. After the said subscription, PMHI owns 7,325,656,500 shares (including 60 million shares purchased in January 2012) (see Note 1) constituting 78.84% ownership in Bloomerry. Other investors subscribed to 1,946,184,056 Bloomerry shares out of the said increase.

On May 2, 2012, PMHI offered and sold (the "Offer") 1,179,963,700 of its existing Bloomerry shares (the "Offer Shares") at ₱7.50 per Offer Share (the "Offer Price"). PMHI has agreed to subscribe for, and Bloomerry has agreed to issue new shares in an amount equal to the aggregate number of Offer Shares to be sold by PMHI in the Offer and in accordance with the Over-



Allotment Option (as defined below) at a price equal to the Offer Price, net of expenses incurred relative to the Offer.

In connection with the Offer, PMHI granted CLSA Limited, in its role as stabilizing agent (the “Stabilizing Agent”) an option, exercisable in whole or in part for a period of 30 days from and including May 2, 2012, to purchase up to 10% of the total number of Offer Shares at the Offer Price, on the same terms and conditions as the Offer Shares, to cover over-allotments (the “Over-Allotment Option”).

On May 7, 2012, PMHI subscribed to 1,179,963,700 new Bloomberry shares in replacement to the Offer Shares. Consequently, on May 31, 2012, the Stabilizing Agent exercised the Over-Allotment Option to purchase 117,996,300 shares, equivalent to 10% of the total number of Offer Shares. Additional paid-in capital arising from said transactions amounted to ₱8,024.8 million. Transaction costs incurred relative to issuance of shares in 2012, amounting to ₱76.4 million, were charged against the additional paid-in capital in the 2012 consolidated statement of financial position.

On December 18, 2012, PMHI purchased an additional 3,000,000 Bloomberry shares from the market. Consequently, on December 28, 2012, GGAM exercised its option to acquire 921,184,056 shares of Bloomberry from PMHI (see Note 19).

On November 10, 2014, Bloomberry and its parent company, PMHI, completed a Placing and Subscription Transaction under which PMHI first sold in a private placement to various institutional investors 435,000,000 shares of stock in Bloomberry at ₱13.00 per share. The net proceeds of the private placement were used by PMHI to subscribe to the equivalent number of new shares in Bloomberry at the same subscription price of ₱13.00 per share. Additional paid-in capital arising from said transaction amounted to ₱5,128.4 million and transaction costs incurred relative to the issuance of shares, amounting to ₱4.4 million, were charged against the additional paid-in capital.

#### Stock Incentive Plan

The Stockholders of the Parent Company approved on June 25, 2012 a Stock Incentive Plan (SIP) for directors, officers, and employees of the Group, effective for a period of ten years unless extended by the BOD. The Participants to the SIP are: permanent and regular employees of the Group or its affiliates with at least one year tenure; officers and directors of the Group; officers and directors of affiliates of the Group; and other persons who have contributed to the success and profitability of the Group or its affiliates.

The SIP shall be administered by the Stock Incentive Committee (SIC) composed of three directors or officers to be appointed by the BOD. The SIC shall determine the number of shares to be granted to a participant and other terms and conditions of the grant.

Unissued shares from the authorized capital stock or treasury shares, which together with shares already granted under the SIP, are equivalent to seven percent (7%) of the resulting total outstanding shares of the Parent Company shall be allocated for the SIP.

The grant of shares under the SIP does not require an exercise price to be paid by the awardee. The shares awarded shall vest in two years: 50% on the first anniversary date of the award; and the other 50% on the second anniversary date of the award. Vesting grants the participant absolute beneficial title and rights over the shares, including full dividend and voting rights.



Stock awards granted by the SIC to officers and employees of the Group are shown below:

Grant Date	Number of Shares Granted	Fair Value per Share at Grant Date
October 1, 2013	5,792,700	₱10.02
July 1, 2014	4,318,589	10.84
October 27, 2014*	4,486,000	14.98

\*50 percent of the total granted shares has a 3-year vesting period.

Fair value per share was based on the market price of stock at the date of grant.

Movements in the stock awards granted (number of shares) in 2014 and 2013 follow:

	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of year	<b>5,792,700</b>	–
Stock awards granted	<b>8,804,589</b>	5,792,700
Stock awards vested	<b>(2,050,950)</b>	–
Stock awards of resigned/terminated employees	<b>(1,690,800)</b>	–
	<b>10,855,539</b>	5,792,700

Total compensation expense on the stock awards recognized in 2014 and 2013 as part of “Salaries and benefits” under “Operating costs and expenses” in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱47.7 million and ₱10.9 million, respectively. In 2014, reduction in share-based payment plan, treasury shares and APIC arising from the issuance of treasury shares for vested stock awards amounted to ₱20.6 million, ₱25.8 million and ₱5.3 million, respectively. The stock incentive obligation recognized as “Share-based payment plan” in the consolidated statements of financial position amounted to ₱38.0 million and ₱10.9 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

#### Treasury Shares

The movement in treasury shares in 2014 follows:

	Shares	Amount
Acquisition during the year	8,197,669	₱103,290,629
Issuance for share-based payments	(2,050,950)	(25,841,970)
Balance at end of year	6,146,719	₱77,448,659

On October 1, 2014, 2,050,950 shares in the Company vested in favor of several participants under the SIP, as previously discussed. An additional 6,146,719 shares will vest to several participants in 2015 (collectively the “SIP Shares”). On December 18, 2014, the board of directors of the Company and PMHI approved the borrowing of shares from PMHI to be transferred to the participants whose SIP shares have vested, and to AB Capital and Investment Corp. Trust & Investment Department with respect to the SIP shares that will vest in 2015, and the subscription by PMHI to new shares to replace the borrowed shares. The transfer by PMHI of shares equivalent to the SIP Shares to said participants was at a sale price of ₱12.60 per share (which was the market price of the shares when the SIP shares were crossed) and the issuance by the Company of shares equivalent to the SIP Shares at a subscription price of ₱12.60 per share to PMHI in replacement of the shares transferred by PMHI to the said participants. Additional paid-in capital arising from this transaction amounted to ₱95.1 million.



The shareholders of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

Shareholders	Percentage of Ownership	
	2014	2013
PMHI (see Note 1)	<b>58.08%</b>	60.51%
Quasar Holdings, Inc.	<b>8.35%</b>	8.70%
Falcon Investco Holdings, Inc.	<b>2.04%</b>	2.12%
Directors and officers	<b>0.52%</b>	0.55%
Public	<b>31.01%</b>	28.12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	100.00%

Set out below is Bloomberry's track record of issuance of its securities:

Date of Approval	Number of Shares		Issue/ Offer Price
	Authorized	Issued/ Subscribed	
May 3, 1999*	120,000,000	80,000,000	₱1.00
February 27, 2012**	15,000,000,000	9,211,840,556	1.00
May 2, 2012***	15,000,000,000	1,179,963,700	7.50
May 31, 2012***	15,000,000,000	117,996,300	7.50
November 10, 2014****	15,000,000,000	435,000,000	13.00
December 18, 2014****	15,000,000,000	8,197,669	12.60

\*Date when the registration statement covering such securities was rendered effective by the SEC

\*\*SEC approval of the increase in the authorized capital stock; Offer Shares sold at ₱7.50 on May 2, 2012

\*\*\*Transaction date per SEC Form 23-B; Includes Offer Shares and Over-Allotment Option

\*\*\*\*Transaction date per SEC Form 17-C

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, Bloomberry has total shareholders of 79 and 77, respectively, on record. For this purpose, public shares held under PCD Nominee are counted as two (one for PCD Nominee - Filipino and another for PCD Nominee - Foreign). As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, 1,364,381,725 shares and 921,184,056 shares, respectively, are not yet listed in the stock exchange.

## 17. Operating Costs and Expenses

This account consists of:

	2014	2013	2012
Taxes and licenses (see Notes 14 and 19)	<b>₱4,256,246,205</b>	₱3,421,499,294	₱78,335,223
Salaries and benefits (see Notes 15 and 16)	<b>2,930,043,622</b>	2,349,874,190	222,217,447
Depreciation and amortization (see Notes 10 and 11)	<b>2,817,962,191</b>	2,039,223,501	33,923,083
Advertising and promotions	<b>2,325,134,641</b>	1,505,604,615	—
Office expenses	<b>1,098,544,953</b>	752,132,918	37,162,265
Outside services and charges	<b>699,368,912</b>	507,222,063	70,208,098
Provision for doubtful accounts (see Note 5)	<b>679,659,275</b>	532,705,442	—
Utilities	<b>629,042,368</b>	519,178,983	10,708,243
Cost of sales (see Note 6)	<b>624,059,717</b>	529,674,637	—
Rent (see Note 18)	<b>220,385,553</b>	218,655,835	—
Repairs and maintenance	<b>172,645,700</b>	59,454,848	2,082,448
Communication and transportation (see Note 14)	<b>129,315,050</b>	92,171,905	38,396,448
Pre-opening expenses (see Notes 14, 18 and 19)	—	283,371,649	318,786,484
Others	<b>274,514,913</b>	454,328,922	7,537,870
	<b>₱16,856,923,100</b>	₱13,265,098,802	₱819,357,609



Office expenses mainly consist of supplies amounting to ₱465.7 million, ₱496.9 million and ₱20.5 million; team member expenses amounting to ₱420.0 million, ₱71.1 million and ₱9.7 million; and insurance expense amounting to ₱154.8 million, ₱122.2 million and nil in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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## 18. Lease Agreements

### As a Lessee

On May 7, 2010, BRHI entered into a contract of lease with PAGCOR to lease 83,084 square meters of land for the construction of the hotel, gaming and entertainment facility. The lease period shall be for about 23 years which shall commence upon the execution of the contract and shall be co-terminus with the term of lessor as provided in the PAGCOR charter which will expire on July 11, 2033, unless sooner revoked, rescinded or cancelled. The annual lease rental is based on the schedule provided for in the agreement. No annual lease payments are due during the first two (2) years of the lease period. Rental shall have 5% annual escalation rate starting on the 18<sup>th</sup> year of the lease period.

BRHI has the option to purchase the entire leased property at any time under such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon with the lessor, and subject to relevant bidding laws governing the disposal and/or sale of government property including real estate property. BRHI or its designated assignee shall also have the right of first offer and a right to match the terms and conditions of a bona fide offer to purchase the leased property made by a third party.

On May 20, 2011, BRHI and Sureste entered into a deed of assignment whereby BRHI assigned to Sureste all its rights and interest as a lessee under the contract of lease with PAGCOR. Such deed of assignment was approved by PAGCOR on May 26, 2011. Pursuant to the deed of assignment, Sureste undertakes and commits that it will faithfully observe and fully comply with (a) all of the representations, covenants and undertakings of BRHI contained in the contract of lease and (b) the rules and regulations of PAGCOR, to the extent that such representations, covenants, undertakings, rules and regulations are, or may be, applicable to the lessee under the contract of lease. BRHI shall remain solidarily liable to PAGCOR for Sureste's compliance with all the obligations and liabilities of the lessee under the contract of lease.

In December 2012, BRHI and Sureste agreed to amend the above deed of assignment. Pursuant to the amended deed of assignment and with the consent of PAGCOR, BRHI assigned 89% of its leasehold rights over the leased land to Sureste and retained the 11% of such rights. In 2013, an addendum to the contract of lease covering an additional 3,733 square meters of PAGCOR land, was executed. In December 2014, a second addendum to the contract of lease covering and additional 73,542 square meters of PAGCOR land was also executed.

Rent expense related to this lease, capitalized as part of "Property and equipment" amounted to ₱578.4 million and ₱546.5 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see Note 10). Rent expense amounting to ₱162.3 million and ₱124.6 million was recognized as part of "Rent expense" account under operating costs and expenses in the 2014 and 2013 consolidated statement of comprehensive income (see Note 17).



Future minimum lease payments under this operating lease with PAGCOR follow:

	2014	2013
Within one year	<b>₱531,811,380</b>	₱238,662,352
Beyond one year but not later than five years	<b>2,004,379,836</b>	897,705,076
Beyond five years	<b>5,753,853,803</b>	2,776,500,650
	<b>₱8,290,045,019</b>	₱3,912,868,078

In 2012, BRHI entered into a lease contract for suites in the SM Arena for three years commencing May 21, 2012 until May 21, 2015 renewable upon the joint written agreement of the parties under terms and conditions mutually agreed by the parties. BRHI also entered into other various lease contracts for a period of one year renewable annually.

Future minimum lease payments under the above other operating leases follow:

	2014	2013
Within one year	<b>₱20,267,397</b>	₱21,771,698
Beyond one year but not later than five years	—	—
	<b>₱20,267,397</b>	₱21,771,698

Rent expense charged to operations, presented as part of “Pre-opening expenses”, amounted to ₱19.9 million in 2013 (see Note 17). Rental charges related to these leases, presented as part of “Rent expense” account under operating costs and expenses in the 2014 and 2013 consolidated statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱58.1 million and ₱94.0 million, respectively (see Note 17).

Advance rental and security deposits related to the leases discussed above amounted to ₱390.0 million and ₱64.4 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see Notes 7 and 11).

## 19. Commitments and Contingencies

- a. Under the license agreement with PAGCOR, BRHI has the following commitments, among others:
  - Within 30 days, to submit a bank guarantee or LC or surety bond in the amount of ₱100.0 million to guarantee BRHI’s completion of the project and in subject to forfeiture in case of delay in construction which delay exceeds 50% of the schedule. It will be released upon completion of the Project.
  - Seven days prior to commencement of operation of the Casino, to secure a surety bond in favor of PAGCOR in the amount of ₱100.0 million to ensure prompt and punctual remittance/payment of all license fees.
  - License fees must be remitted on a monthly basis, in lieu of all taxes with reference to the income component of the Gross Gaming Revenues: (a) 15% of the gross gaming revenues generated by high roller tables; (b) 25% of the gross gaming revenues generated by non-high roller tables; (c) 25% of the gross gaming revenues generated by slot machines and electronic gaming machines; and (d) 15% of the gross gaming revenues generated by junket operation. PAGCOR agreed to the temporary reduction of these license fees



effective April 1, 2014 to 5% (from 15%) and 15% (from 25%) on application by BRHI and other licensees during the pendency of the resolution of the issue on the validity of BIR's imposition of income tax on PAGCOR's licensees under RMC 13-2013. This issue is now pending in the Supreme Court following BRHI's petition against the BIR. The parties agree to revert to the original license fee structure under the Provisional License in the event the BIR action to collect income tax from PAGCOR licensees is permanently restrained, corrected or withdrawn by order of the BIR or the courts or under a new law. The license fees are inclusive of the 5% franchise tax under the PAGCOR Charter.

- In addition to the above license fees, BRHI is required to remit 2% of casino revenues generated from non-junket operation tables to a foundation devoted to the restoration of Philippine cultural heritage, as selected by the BRHI and approved by PAGCOR. BRHI has established Bloomberry Cultural Foundation Inc. (BCF) for this purpose. Amount due to BCF, recognized as part of "Taxes and licenses" account in 2014 and 2013, amounted to ₱332.1 million and ₱167.4 million, respectively. Outstanding amount payable to BCF as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, presented as part of "Gaming taxes payable", amounted to ₱27.6 million and ₱20.1 million, respectively. Furthermore, the Group has made advances to BCF amounting to ₱25.9 million and ₱26.1 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, presented as part of "Others" under "Prepayments and other current assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 7)
- PAGCOR may collect a 5% fee of non-gaming revenue received from food and beverage, retail and entertainment outlets. All revenues of hotel operations should not be subject to the 5% except rental income received from retail concessionaires.
- Grounds for revocation of the license, among others, are as follows: (a) failure to comply with material provision of this license; (b) failure to remit license fees within 30 days from receipt of notice of default; (c) has become bankrupt, insolvent; (d) delay in construction of more than 50% of the schedule; and (e) if debt-to-equity ratio is more than 70:30. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, BRHI has complied with the required debt-to-equity ratio.

Total PAGCOR license fee recognized, shown as part of "Taxes and licenses" account, amounted to ₱4,170.7 million and ₱3,371.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Outstanding amount payable to PAGCOR and BCF, presented as part of "Gaming taxes payable", amounted to ₱325.9 million and ₱447.8 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (see Note 12).

- b. The Group has entered into the following significant contracts related to the Project:

*Steelman Partners, LLC*

On April 22, 2010, BIL and BRHI engaged Steelman Partners, LLC, to provide the master plan design concept, construction administration and consultancy services with a total agreed contract price of US\$6,450,000. The engagement of Steelman Partners, LLC expired on October 22, 2012. As of December 31, 2013, BRHI has effectively paid ₱437.9 million to Steelman Partners, LLC (see Note 14).

*DMCI*

On January 18, 2011, Sureste entered into a contract with DMCI to construct its hotel and casino facility. The contract costs amounted to ₱8.6 billion, exclusive of VAT but inclusive of import duties and all other necessary duties, fees and taxes, and are expected to be completed within a 630 calendar day period. DMCI was also involved in the construction of the Sky Tower with a contract price of ₱2.3 billion in addition to variable fees based on agreed rates





for additional services performed. As of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Group has paid ₱14,880.0 million, ₱13,411.7 million and ₱8,830.1 million, respectively, to DMCI.

*D' Consult International, Inc.*

On January 1, 2010, Sureste entered into a consultancy agreement with D' Consult, International, Inc. (DCI - an affiliate of Design Coordinates, Inc.) for engineering consultancy and construction supervision services. Sureste agreed to pay ₱183.0 million fixed fee, in addition to variable fees based on agreed rates for additional services performed. As of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Group has paid ₱470.0 million, ₱364.9 million and ₱272.4 million to DCI, respectively.

*KNA Design*

The Group has engaged KNA Design, a Los Angeles-based interior design firm, to provide interior design for the hotel component of Phase 1A, for a fixed fee of US\$1.3 million. Total cost for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to ₱3.7 million and ₱65.6 million, respectively.

*TPM*

The Group entered into a project management consultancy contract with TPM, one of Asia's leading construction project management consultancies focused on gaming anchored hospitality development projects, for a fixed fee of US\$2.4 million and staff cost reimbursement of US\$9.3 million. Total cost for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to ₱262.6 million and ₱254.2 million, respectively.

*Hospitality Purchasing Group International, LLC*

On September 1, 2011, Sureste entered into a consultancy agreement for FF&E and OS&E Sourcing and Procurement Services with Hospitality Purchasing Group International, LLC, (HPGI) with an agreed contract price of US\$442,000. The contract expired on December 12, 2012. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Sureste has paid HPGI ₱17.9 million and ₱14.5 million, respectively

- c. BRHI entered into junket operator agreements with junket operators who have the primary responsibility of directing gaming patrons to the casino. Based on these agreements, these junket operators are compensated based on a certain percentage of the wins or rolling chips. Gaming promoters expense for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to ₱5,612.9 million and ₱2,728.5 million, respectively (see Note 3). Receivable from junket operators as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to ₱3,099.7 and ₱2,701.6 million (see Note 5).
- d. On September 9, 2011, Sureste and BRHI jointly entered into a Management Services Agreement (MSA) with Global Gaming Philippines, LLC (GGAM) for the technical assistance on all aspects of planning, design, layout, and construction of the Project and for services related to recruitment, selection, and hiring of employees for the Project. GGAM through the Management Team shall also provide management and other related services upon commencement of the Project's commercial operations. Fees per contract amounts to US\$100,000 per month for the technical assistance and US\$75,000 monthly for services related to the pre-opening operations. Upon commencement of the commercial operations and five years thereafter (after which the contract expires unless GGAM extends it for another 5 years), the Group will pay GGAM annual fees equivalent to certain percentages of Sureste's and BRHI's EBITDA. Total fees for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 amounted to nil, ₱40.4 million and ₱89.4 million, respectively. Outstanding payable to



GGAM amounted to ₱4.7 million, ₱4.7 million and ₱35.7 million as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively (see Note 14).

The Group terminated the MSA effective September 12, 2013 because of material breach of the MSA by GGAM after prior notice and failure of discussions to settle their dispute. Accordingly, the Group has accrued annual fees due to GGAM up to September 12, 2013 only. GGAM has sent a notice of arbitration in accordance with the arbitration clause of the MSA. GGAM denies having breached the MSA and alleges that it is BRHI and Sureste who breached the MSA. BRHI and Sureste have submitted their response to the notice of arbitration. The 3-member arbitral tribunal has been duly constituted and now hears the dispute in Singapore under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) using Philippine law as the governing law.

Under the MSA, GGAM was granted the option, from the date of execution of the MSA, to purchase up to 921.2 million shares, equivalent to 9.91% of Bloomberry's outstanding shares (prior to Bloomberry's top-up equity offering) from PMHI at a purchase price equivalent to ₱1.00 per share plus US\$15 million. In December 2012, GGAM exercised its option to acquire 921.2 million shares of Bloomberry from PMHI (see Note 16). On February 25, 2014, the Makati Regional Trial Court (MRTC) granted the Group's application for measures of protection in the form of writs of preliminary attachment and preliminary injunction to restrain GGAM from disposing the Bloomberry shares, and so the judgment that the arbitral tribunal may award in favor of the Group can be enforced against the Bloomberry shares. GGAM has filed a petition for review on certiorari with the Court of Appeals against the decision of the MRTC.

On April 14, 2014, GGAM file a Request for Interim Measures of Protection with the arbitral tribunal asking among others, that: (a) the parties be restored to status quo ante as of January 15, 2014; (b) GGAM be permitted to sell all of the shares pending the final award by the arbitral tribunal; and (c) BRHI and SPI and their affiliates be enjoined from taking any actions that would interfere with or prevent any sale of the shares. On December 9, 2014, the tribunal issued its Order in Respect of Claimants' Interim Measures of Protection, declaring among others, that the February 25 Order of MRTC is superseded and that parties are restored to their status quo ante as of January 15, 2014 and allowed GGAM to sell the shares. However, the arbitral tribunal expressly denied the request of GGAM to be declared full legal and beneficial owner of the shares, free of any claims, liens or encumbrances by BRHI, SPI and PMHI, and denied the request of GGAM to enjoin BRHI, SPI and PMHI and their affiliates from taking any action that would interfere with or prevent any sale of the shares. The arbitral tribunal emphasizes that it makes no declaration as to the ownership of the shares. The arbitration proceedings on the merits continue to this day.

Following the order of the arbitral tribunal, GGAM filed a Manifestation with the MRTC informing the order of the arbitral tribunal and seeking assistance in the enforcement thereof. BRHI, SPI and PMHI filed a Counter-Manifestation stating among others, the impropriety of the Manifestation given its non-compliance with requirements of the Special Rules of Court and Alternative Dispute Resolution (Special ADR Rules) for enforcement of judgement/interim measures of protection. GGAM also filed a Manifestation and Motion with the Court of Appeals seeking the same relief as that filed with the MRTC. BRHI, SPI and PMHI filed a Comment/Opposition arguing against the grant of the Motion with the Court of Appeals for non-compliance with the Special ADR Rules as well as for forum-shopping. These incidents remain pending with the MRTC and the Court of Appeals



No further details were provided as required under PAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, because these may prejudice the Group's position in relation to this matter.

- e. Section 13(2)(a) of PD No. 1869 (the PAGCOR Charter) grants PAGCOR an exemption for tax, income or otherwise, as well as exemption from any form of charges, fees, levies, except a 5% franchise tax on the gross revenue or earnings derived by PAGCOR on its operations.

On April 23, 2013, the BIR issued RMC No.33-2013, clarifying that PAGCOR and its contractees and licensees are subject to 30% RCIT on their gaming and non-gaming revenues. Such RMC may affect the tax exemption of BRHI.

Despite this RMC, however, management still believes that the tax benefits granted under the PAGCOR charter inure to the benefit of, and extend to corporations, associations and agencies, individuals with whom PAGCOR has any contractual agreement in accordance with Section 13(2)(b) of the PAGCOR Charter which provides that the exemptions granted for earnings derived from the operations conducted under the franchise specifically from the payment of any tax, income or otherwise, as well as any form of charges, fees or levies, shall inure to the benefit of and extend to the corporations, associations, agencies or individuals with whom PAGCOR, or operator has any contractual relationship in connection with the operations of the casino authorized to be conducted under this franchise and to those receiving compensation of other remuneration from PAGCOR or operator as a result of essential facilities furnished and/or technical services rendered to PAGCOR or operator.

BRHI, together with other Entertainment City licensees, have filed a request for common administrative relief with PAGCOR from the adverse effect of RMC No. 33-2013. Granting this request, PAGCOR has temporarily reduced the license fees by 10 percentage points effective April 1, 2014 pending the settlement of this issue which is now pending in the Supreme Court in a petition filed by BRHI against the BIR. Consequently, BRHI paid RCIT effective April 1, 2014. The parties agreed to revert to the original license fee structure under the Provisional License in the event the BIR action to collect income tax from PAGCOR is permanently restrained, corrected or withdrawn by order of the BIR or the courts or under a new law.

On June 4, 2014, BRHI filed with the Supreme Court a Petition for Certiorari and Prohibition under Rule 65 of the Rules of Court. The petition seeks to annul the issuance of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of an unlawful governmental regulation, specifically the provision in RMC 33-2013 dated April 17, 2013 subjecting the contractees and licensees of PAGCOR to income tax under the NIRC, as it violates the tax exemption granted to contractees of PAGCOR under Section 13(2)(b) of P.D. 1869. On January 5, 2015, BRHI received the Comment of the BIR dated December 17, 2014. In its Comment, the BIR raised the following defenses: 1) that the issuance of RMC 33-2013 is not tainted with grave abuse of discretion; 2) the remedy of prohibition will not lie to undo an act that is already fait accompli; and 3) tax exemptions are strictly construed against the party seeking exemption. As of March 18, 2015, BRHI is still waiting for the resolution by the Supreme Court of its petition.

However the Supreme Court en banc decision dated December 10, 2014 in PAGCOR v. BIR (G.R. No. 215427), has effectively reversed the legal basis for BIR's issuance of RMC 33-2013. The Supreme Court declared that PAGCOR's tax privilege of paying only the 5% franchise tax in lieu of all other taxes under its charter has not been repealed by RA 9337 (which deleted PAGCOR from the list of tax exempt GOCC's in the National Internal Revenue Code). The Supreme Court ordered the BIR, among others, to cease and desist the



implementation of RMC No. 33-2013 imposing corporate income tax on PAGCOR's income derived from its gaming operation. This Supreme Court decision supports BRHI's position in its own petition against the BIR pending before the Supreme Court concerning its tax exemption as a licensee under the PAGCOR Charter.

## 20. Income Taxes

- a. Net provision for (benefit from) income tax consists of:

	2014	2013	2012
Current	<b>₱2,364,599,187</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>
Deferred	<b>45,485,023</b>	154,948,159	(68,437,939)
	<b>₱2,410,084,210</b>	<b>₱154,948,159</b>	<b>(₱68,437,939)</b>

The provision for current income tax in 2014 represents RCIT effective April 1, 2014.

The reconciliation of provision for (benefit from) income tax computed at the statutory income tax rate to provision for (benefit from) income tax as shown in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income is summarized as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Provision for (benefit from) tax at statutory tax rate of 30%	<b>₱1,944,745,661</b>	(₱348,042,542)	(₱226,912,997)
Tax effects of:			
Income subject to final tax, non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses	<b>(211,719,163)</b>	191,887,351	(35,762,118)
Net movement in unrecognized deferred income tax assets and other adjustments	<b>677,057,712</b>	311,103,350	194,237,176
	<b>₱2,410,084,210</b>	<b>₱154,948,159</b>	<b>(₱68,437,939)</b>

- b. The components of the Group's recognized net deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued rent under PAS 17	<b>₱40,218,495</b>	₱71,571,261
Prepayment option	<b>17,927,921</b>	10,622,692
Capitalized interest on option	—	3,787,843
Retirement liability	<b>6,112,166</b>	2,386,110
	<b>64,258,582</b>	88,367,906
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Capitalized interest	<b>(63,933,766)</b>	—
Capitalized rent	<b>(99,860,732)</b>	(141,339,278)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	<b>(11,484,455)</b>	(15,244,513)
	<b>(₱111,020,371)</b>	<b>(₱68,215,885)</b>

- c. The Group has the following temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets/liabilities have been recognized since management believes that it is not probable that these will be



realized in the near future because BRHI is taking the position that it is exempt from income tax from the start of its commercial operations and in the case of Sureste, management believes that it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences arising from its NOLCO and MCIT can be utilized:

	2014	2013
NOLCO	<b>₱4,849,326,615</b>	₱3,258,782,731
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<b>789,077,029</b>	532,705,442
Accrual of points	<b>326,721,196</b>	117,677,889
Provision for progressive jackpot	<b>205,703,026</b>	130,066,202
Retirement liability	<b>102,119,600</b>	39,430,800
Foreign exchange gains - net	<b>(35,842,897)</b>	(27,589,165)
Capitalized rent	<b>(51,973,836)</b>	(54,828,234)
Accrued rent under PAS 17	<b>25,299,157</b>	29,486,287
Prepayment option	<b>11,006,413</b>	5,433,713
Capitalized interest on option	<b>(711,259)</b>	750,321
MCIT	–	70,106
	<b>₱6,220,725,044</b>	₱4,031,986,092

- d. As of December 31, 2014, the Group's NOLCO can be carried forward and claimed as deduction from regular taxable income as follows:

Year Incurred	Expiry Year	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance
2014	2017	₱1,843,785,618	₱–	₱–	₱1,843,785,618
2013	2016	2,046,078,667	–	–	2,046,078,667
2012	2015	959,462,330	–	–	959,462,330
2011	2014	253,241,734	–	253,241,734	–
		<b>₱5,102,568,349</b>	<b>₱–</b>	<b>₱253,241,734</b>	<b>₱4,849,326,615</b>

- e. MCIT amounting to ₱70,106 incurred as of December 31, 2011 expired in 2014
- f. Sureste is registered with the PEZA as an Ecozone Tourism Enterprise. The scope of registered activity is limited to the construction, development, management and operation of a hotel and entertainment complex at the Bagong Nayong Pilipino - Entertainment City Manila, to take over and undertake the project originally approved by the PEZA Board for BRHI and the importation of raw materials, machinery, equipment, tools, goods, wares, articles or merchandise directly used in its registered operations.

Under the PEZA Registration Agreement, Sureste is entitled to:

- Four-year ITH on income solely derived from servicing foreign clients for its operations limited to accommodation and other special interest and attraction activities/ establishments. Upon expiry of the ITH period, Sureste shall pay 5% Gross Income Tax (GIT), in lieu of all national and local taxes; and
- Tax and duty-free importation of capital equipment required for the technical viability and operation of the registered facilities/activities.

Any income from activities of Sureste outside of the PEZA-registered activities is subject to regular corporate income tax.

On December 6, 2013, Sureste decided to waive the ITH incentive and be subjected instead to GIT (with exemption from real property tax). Sureste has obtained confirmation of the said waiver with PEZA and therefore now subject to GIT.



- g. Section 13(2)(a) of PD No. 1869 (the PAGCOR Charter) grants PAGCOR an exemption for tax, income or otherwise, as well as exemption from any form of charges, fees, levies, except a 5% franchise tax on the gross revenue or earnings derived by PAGCOR on its operations. Management believes that the tax benefits granted to PAGCOR under its charter inure to the benefit of, and extend to corporations, associations and agencies, individuals with whom PAGCOR has any contractual agreement in accordance with Section 13(2)(b) of the PAGCOR Charter which provides that the exemptions granted for earnings derived from the operations conducted under the franchise specifically from the payment of any tax, income or otherwise, as well as any form of charges, fees or levies, shall inure to the benefit of and extend to the corporations, associations, agencies or individuals with whom PAGCOR, or operator has any contractual relationship in connection with the operations of the casino authorized to be conducted under this franchise and to those receiving compensation of other remuneration from PAGCOR or operator as a result of essential facilities furnished and/or technical services rendered to PAGCOR or operator.

In a decision dated December 10, 2014 in PAGCOR v. BIR (G.R. No. 215427), the Supreme Court en banc clarified that PAGCOR's tax privilege of paying only the 5% franchise tax in lieu of all other taxes for its gaming revenue under its charter has not been repealed by RA 9337 (which deleted PAGCOR from the list of tax exempt GOCC's in the National Internal Revenue Code).

## 21. Financial Assets and Liabilities and Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

### Fair Value

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, current portion of restricted cash, receivables (except advances to officers and employees), current portion of security deposit and payables and other current liabilities (except statutory payables) approximate their fair values at reporting date due to the relatively short-term nature of the transactions.

The carrying value of restricted cash - net of current portion and long-term debt (excluding fixed rate Corporate Notes) approximates fair value because of regular repricing based on market conditions. The Company's variable rate long-term debt is repriced on a quarterly basis.

The table below set forth the carrying values and the estimated fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities for which fair values are determined for measurement and/or disclosure as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014		2013	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Loans and receivables -				
Noncurrent portion of security deposit (presented as part of "Other noncurrent assets")	₱42,444,083	₱37,093,796	₱19,361,053	₱18,945,637
Financial assets at FVPL -				
Derivative asset (presented as part of "Prepayments and other current assets")	24,298,677	24,298,677	49,119,127	49,119,127

(Forward)



	2014		2013	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Other financial liabilities -				
Long-term debt	11,347,978,530	14,006,053,562	—	—
	<b>₱11,414,721,290</b>	<b>₱14,067,446,035</b>	₱68,480,180	₱68,064,764

*Noncurrent Portion of Security Deposit.* The fair value of security deposit is the estimated future cash flows, discounted to present value using a credit-adjusted discount rate.

*Derivative Asset.* The fair value of derivative asset is determined using Binomial Option Pricing Model which allows for the specification of points in time until the option expiry date. This valuation incorporates inputs such as interest rates and volatility.

*Long-term Debt.* The estimated fair value of fixed rate long-term debt is based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable PDST-F rate of 2.6%.

#### Fair Value Hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by source of inputs:

*Level 1:* quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

*Level 2:* inputs other than quoted prices included in *Level 1* that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

*Level 3:* inputs that are not based on observable market data or unobservable inputs.

The table below summarizes the classification of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 based on fair value measurement hierarchy.

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets and liability for which fair value is disclosed -</b>					
Noncurrent portion of security deposit	2014	₱—	₱37,093,796	₱—	₱37,093,796
	2013	—	18,945,637	—	18,945,637
Long-term debt	2014	—	—	14,006,053,562	14,006,053,562
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Asset measured at fair value -</b>					
Derivative asset	2014	₱—	₱24,298,677	₱—	₱24,298,677
	2013	—	49,119,127	—	₱49,119,127

In 2014 and 2013, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and transfers into and out of the Level 3 fair value measurement.



### Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The following table set forth the offsetting of financial assets and liabilities recognized at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Gross amount of recognized financial assets and liabilities	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets and liabilities set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount presented in the statement of financial position
<b>December 31, 2014</b>			
Asset			
Advances to contractors	₱287,831,028	(₱11,033,207)	₱276,797,821
Liability			
Payables and other current liabilities	9,159,160,904	(₱11,033,207)	9,148,127,697
<b>December 31, 2013</b>			
Asset			
Advances to contractors	₱1,817,541,226	(₱694,936,670)	₱1,122,604,556
Liability			
Payables and other current liabilities	7,260,802,854	(694,936,670)	6,565,866,184

There were no financial instruments subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement that were not set-off in the consolidated statements of financial position.

### Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments consist mainly of borrowings from local financial institutions, proceeds of which were used for financing the Group's capital expenditures and operations. The Group has other financial assets and financial liabilities such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables, restricted cash, payables and other accrued liabilities which arise directly from the Group's operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The BOD reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its long-term debt with floating interest rates.

Variable or floating rate debt is subject to cash flow interest rate risk. Repricing of variable rate debt is done on quarterly intervals.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's income before income tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings) in 2014 and 2013 to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant. There is no impact on the Company's equity other than those already affecting the net income.

	2014	2013
Increase by 2%	₱20,204,302	₱7,420,601
Decrease by 2%	(20,204,302)	(7,420,601)





A possible change in interest rates on long-term debt has no effect on income before income tax and equity in 2012 as all interests on long-term debt were capitalized as part of “construction in progress” (see Note 10).

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of the Group’s financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group has recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income net foreign exchange gains of ₱3.4 million in 2014 and ₱187.5 million in 2013, respectively, and net foreign exchange losses of ₱115.8 million in 2012, on the revaluation of its foreign currency-denominated cash and cash equivalents, receivables, restricted cash, payables and accrued expenses.

In the revaluation of its foreign currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities, the Group used the following exchange rates as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

Currency	2014	2013
USD	44.720	44.395
HKD	5.749	5.727
EUR	54.339	60.816
SGD	33.696	34.999
AUD	36.206	—

The Group’s foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and their Philippine peso equivalent follow:

	Original Currency					Peso Equivalent
	USD	HKD	EUR	SGD	AUD	
<b>December 31, 2014</b>						
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	162,627,492	248,426,004	54,981	2,671,643	674,158	8,818,322,399
Receivables	14,684	410,041,483	1,500	7,000	—	2,358,302,535
Financial liabilities -						
Payables and other current liabilities	(3,853,624)	(126,325,343)	(57,076)	(226,675)	—	(909,317,956)
Net foreign currency -denominated financial assets	158,788,552	532,142,144	(595)	2,451,968	674,158	10,267,306,978
<b>December 31, 2013</b>						
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	36,927,144	54,026,801	4,151	490,419	—	1,969,314,943
Receivables	—	266,246,156	—	—	—	1,524,818,360
Financial liabilities -						
Payables and other current liabilities	(3,257,165)	—	—	(84,263)	—	(146,341,427)
Net foreign currency -denominated financial assets	33,669,979	320,272,957	4,151	406,156	—	3,347,791,876

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group’s income or loss before income tax at December 31, 2014 and 2013. There is no other impact on the Group’s equity other than those affecting other income or loss before income tax.

	USD	HKD	EUR	SGD	AUD
<b>December 31, 2014</b>					
Increase by 3%	213,030,721	91,778,556	(970)	2,478,645	732,257
Decrease by 3%	(213,030,721)	(91,778,556)	970	(2,478,645)	(732,257)
<b>December 31, 2013</b>					
Increase by 3%	44,843,362	55,026,097	7,573	426,452	—
Decrease by 3%	(44,843,362)	(55,026,097)	(7,573)	(426,452)	—



### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the potential of not meeting obligations as they become due because of an inability to liquidate assets or obtain funding. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans.

As part of its liquidity strategy, the Group will set aside cash to ensure that financial obligations will be met as they fall due. The Group has cash and cash equivalents and current portion of restricted cash totaling to ₱21,444.3 million and ₱6,108.9 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, that are allocated to meet the Group's liquidity needs.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at and December 31, 2014 and 2013 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

2014						
	Within 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	More than 4 Years	Total
<b>Financial assets:</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents:						
Cash on hand	₱2,244,540,382	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱2,244,540,382
Cash in banks	10,532,314,775	-	-	-	-	10,532,314,775
Temporary cash investments	1,157,048,545	-	-	-	-	1,157,048,545
Debt collateral accounts	813,900,479	-	-	-	-	813,900,479
Receivables						
Casino	4,757,052,471	-	-	-	-	4,757,052,471
Hotel	63,605,452	-	-	-	-	63,605,452
Others	16,503,726	-	-	-	-	16,503,726
Security deposit	16,376,938	42,444,083	-	-	-	58,821,021
Restricted cash	6,696,490,521	-	-	-	-	6,696,490,521
Derivative asset	24,298,677	-	-	-	-	24,298,677
	<b>₱26,322,131,966</b>	<b>₱42,444,083</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱26,364,576,049</b>
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>						
Outstanding chip and other gaming liabilities:						
Outstanding chip liability	₱1,148,190,398	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱1,148,190,398
Progressive jackpot liability	205,703,026	-	-	-	-	205,703,026
Liability for customer loyalty	331,106,455	-	-	-	-	331,106,455
Other gaming liabilities	152,978,493	-	-	-	-	152,978,493
Payable to contractors and suppliers	2,826,155,989	-	-	-	-	2,826,155,989
Retention payable	1,311,788,289	-	-	-	-	1,311,788,289
Customers' deposits	857,664,545	-	-	-	-	857,664,545
Accrued expenses:						
Current portion of accrued rent	150,850,262	-	-	-	-	150,850,262
Accrued interest	321,179,378	-	-	-	-	321,179,378
Others	423,461,920	-	-	-	-	423,461,920
Long-term debt						
Principal	2,034,050,000	2,908,514,739	4,318,697,315	6,465,762,646	17,130,622,780	32,857,647,480
Interest	1,904,311,976	1,811,022,769	1,661,263,830	1,227,153,834	2,067,368,729	8,671,121,138
	<b>₱11,667,440,731</b>	<b>₱4,719,537,508</b>	<b>₱5,979,961,145</b>	<b>₱7,692,916,480</b>	<b>₱19,197,991,509</b>	<b>₱49,257,847,373</b>
2013						
	Within 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	More than 4 Years	Total
<b>Financial assets:</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents:						
Cash on hand	₱1,636,264,088	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱1,636,264,088
Cash in banks	4,045,614,592	-	-	-	-	4,045,614,592
Temporary cash investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt collateral accounts	410,360,759	-	-	-	-	410,360,759
Receivables						
Casino	2,436,757,898	-	-	-	-	2,436,757,898
Hotel	49,191,534	-	-	-	-	49,191,534
Others	2,146,251	-	-	-	-	2,146,251
Security deposit	30,618,003	19,361,053	-	-	-	49,979,056
Restricted cash	16,625,108	2,254,801,647	-	-	-	2,271,426,755
Derivative asset	49,119,127	-	-	-	-	49,119,127
	<b>₱8,676,697,360</b>	<b>₱2,274,162,700</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱10,950,860,060</b>



	2013					Total
	Within 1 Year	1–2 Years	2–3 Years	3–4 Years	More than 4 Years	
Financial liabilities:						
Outstanding chip and other gaming liabilities:						
Outstanding chip liability	₱1,980,712,083	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱1,980,712,083
Progressive jackpot liability	124,043,580	–	–	–	–	124,043,580
Liability for customer loyalty	120,730,571	–	–	–	–	120,730,571
Other gaming liabilities	36,498,917	–	–	–	–	36,498,917
Payable to contractors and suppliers	1,897,626,616	–	–	–	–	1,897,626,616
Retention payable	893,911,281	–	–	–	–	893,911,281
Customers' deposits	504,392,445	–	–	–	–	504,392,445
Accrued expenses:						
Current portion of accrued rent	197,247,233	–	–	–	–	197,247,233
Accrued interest	30,694,161	–	–	–	–	30,694,161
Others	236,996,582	–	–	–	–	236,996,582
Long-term debt						
Principal	1,082,850,000	2,034,050,000	2,796,050,000	3,615,968,388	8,361,899,510	17,890,817,898
Interest	829,842,004	893,088,694	743,027,483	577,590,885	406,907,296	3,450,456,362
	₱7,935,545,473	₱2,927,138,694	₱3,539,077,483	₱4,193,559,273	₱8,768,806,406	₱27,364,127,729

### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss arising from customers, clients or counterparties that fail to discharge their contracted obligations. The Group manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk that the Group is willing to accept for individual counterparties and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of its financial instruments. The Group has no concentration of credit risk.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and 2013 for which the net maximum exposure is not equal to the gross maximum exposure.

	Gross Maximum Exposure		Net maximum Exposure*	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash in banks	₱10,532,314,775	₱4,045,614,592	₱10,532,314,775	₱4,024,614,592
Temporary cash investments	1,157,048,545	–	1,157,048,545	–
Debt collateral accounts	813,900,479	410,360,759	813,900,479	409,360,759
	₱12,503,263,799	₱4,455,975,351	₱12,503,263,799	₱4,433,975,351

\* Net financial assets after taking into account insurance on bank deposits.

The following table shows the aging analysis of past due but not impaired receivables per class that the Company held as of December 31, 2014. A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

2014						
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Past due but not impaired				
		Less than 30 Days	30 Days and Over	Impaired	Allowance	Total
Trade receivables:						
Casino	₱1,483,555,474	₱1,376,516,593	₱1,896,980,404	₱–	(₱789,077,029)	₱3,967,975,442
Hotel	59,604,955	3,380,403	620,094	–	–	63,605,452
Others	15,008,800	–	1,494,926	–	–	16,503,726
	₱1,558,169,229	₱1,379,896,996	₱1,899,095,424	₱–	(₱789,077,029)	₱4,048,084,620



	2013					Total
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Past due but not impaired		Impaired	Allowance	
		Less than 30 Days	30 Days and Over			
Trade receivables:						
Casino	₱2,563,866,250	₱1,800,000	₱403,797,090	₱—	(₱532,705,442)	₱2,436,757,898
Hotel	35,122,124	6,840,237	7,229,173	—	—	49,191,534
Others	2,146,251	—	—	—	—	2,146,251
	<b>₱2,601,134,625</b>	<b>₱8,640,237</b>	<b>₱411,026,263</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>(₱532,705,442)</b>	<b>₱2,488,095,683</b>

The evaluation of the credit quality of the Group's financial assets considers the payment history of the counterparties.

- a. High grade - counterparties that have good paying history and are not expected to default in settling their obligations. Credit exposure from these financial assets is considered to be minimal. This normally includes deposits and placements with top tier banks and counterparties with good credit rating.
- b. Standard grade - counterparties for which sufficient credit history has not been established.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, all financial assets are viewed by management as 'high grade' considering the collectability of the receivables and the credit history of the counterparties.

#### Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that the Group has sufficient funds in order to support its business, pay existing obligations and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To manage or adjust the capital structure, the Group may obtain advances from stockholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group considers equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company as its capital, which amounted to ₱25,678.6 million and ₱16,032.9 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of debt-to-equity ratio in order to comply with PAGCOR requirement and loan debt covenant (see Notes 13 and 19). Debt-to-equity ratio is calculated as total liabilities over equity.

The Group's strategy is to maintain a sustainable debt-to-equity ratio. The debt-to-equity ratios as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, computed based on the separate financial statements of Sureste and BRHI, are as follows:

- a. Sureste

	2014	2013
Total liabilities	<b>₱25,350,005,381</b>	₱17,573,259,748
Equity	<b>54,868,754,249</b>	50,487,213,771
Debt-to-equity ratio	<b>0.5:1</b>	0.3:1



b. BRHI

	2014	2013
Total liabilities	<b>₱18,592,054,366</b>	₱8,909,940,708
Equity	<b>45,837,191,155</b>	38,102,864,285
Debt-to-equity ratio	<b>0.4:1</b>	0.2:1

The Group's loan agreement requires the maintenance of a maximum debt-to-equity ratio of 2.33 times and 0.61 times on each testing date, computed based on the separate financial statements of Sureste and BRHI, respectively (see Note 13). On the other hand, PAGCOR Provisional License requires BRHI to maintain a debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 70:30 (see Note 19). As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Group is in compliance with these requirements.

**22. Basic/Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share on Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company**

The following table presents information necessary to calculate earnings (loss) per share:

	2014	2013	2012
(a) Net income (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>₱4,072,401,326</b>	(₱1,315,089,966)	(₱687,938,717)
(b) Shares of legal parent effectively owned by PMHI prior to acquisition of legal subsidiary by Bloomberry*	—	—	5,865,496,700
(c) Shares of legal subsidiary prior to acquisition by legal parent	—	—	58,654,967
(d) Exchange ratio = (b)/(c)	—	—	100
(e) Weighted average of 58,654,967 shares of legal subsidiary prior to acquisition by legal parent in February 2013 legal subsidiary's shares	—	—	4,887,914
(f) Weighted average of the equivalent legal parent's shares of legal subsidiary's shares prior to acquisition = (d) x (e)	—	—	488,791,400
Shares of legal parent at beginning of year	<b>10,589,800,556</b>	10,589,800,556	—
Weighted average of:			
435,000,000 shares subscribed by PMHI on November 10	<b>60,416,667</b>	—	—
8,197,669 shares subscribed by PMHI on December 18	<b>273,256</b>	—	—
Legal parent's shares right after acquisition of the legal subsidiary	—	—	8,517,520,510
1,179,963,700 shares subscribed by PMHI on May 7 equivalent to the Offer Shares	—	—	786,642,467
117,996,300 shares subscribed by PMHI on May 31 equivalent to the Over-allotment Option Shares	—	—	68,831,175
(g) Weighted average of legal parent's shares issued after acquisition	<b>10,650,490,478</b>	10,589,800,556	9,372,994,152



	2014	2013	2012
Weighted average of:			
8,197,669 shares acquired by the Parent Company on December 18, 2014	(273,256)	—	—
2,050,950 treasury shares issued for vested stock awards on December 18, 2014	68,365	—	—
(h) Weighted average number of treasury shares	(204,891)	—	—
(i) Weighted average number of shares, net of treasury shares [(f) +(g)+(h)]	10,650,285,588	10,589,800,556	9,861,785,552
Weighted average of:			
Unvested stock awards granted on October 1, 2013	₱2,050,950	₱—	₱—
5,792,700 stock awards granted on October 1, 2013	—	1,448,175	—
4,318,589 stock awards granted on July 1, 2014	2,195,283	—	—
4,486,000 stock awards granted on October 27, 2014	809,972	—	—
(j) Weighted average of stock awards granted	5,056,205	1,448,175	—
(k) Weighted average number of shares, net of treasury shares adjusted for dilution [(i) + (j)]	10,655,341,793	10,591,248,731	9,861,785,552
Basic earnings (loss) per share [(a)/ (i)]	₱0.382	(₱0.124)	(₱0.070)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share[(a)/ (k)]	₱0.382	(₱0.124)	(₱0.070)

\* Computed as total consideration of ₱5,865,496,700 for the acquisition of Sureste's shares divided by Bloomberry's share par value of ₱1.

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share are stated at the same amount as the effect of the vesting of stock awards under the SIP is anti-dilutive.

## 23. Note to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the purpose of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following as of December 31:

	2014	2013
Cash and cash equivalents (see Note 4)	₱14,747,804,181	₱6,092,239,439
Current portion of restricted cash (see Note 8)	4,423,620,413	16,625,108
	₱19,171,424,594	₱6,108,864,547

The Group had no material non-cash investing nor non-cash financing activity-related transactions for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, except for the following:

- Grant of stock incentive awards of 4,318,589 and 4,486,000 shares in July 2014 and October 2014, respectively.
- Grant of stock incentive awards of 5,792,700 shares in October 2013 amounting to ₱10.9 million (see Note 16).



## 24. Segment Information

The results of the Group's reportable business segment for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Consolidated EBITDA	<b>₱10,083,113,223</b>	₱1,118,107,241	(₱589,834,710)
Depreciation and amortization (see Note 17)	<b>(2,817,962,191)</b>	(2,039,223,501)	(33,923,083)
Interest expense (see Note 13)	<b>(761,208,605)</b>	(371,030,034)	—
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net	<b>3,363,559</b>	187,466,625	(115,780,579)
Mark-to-market loss	<b>(24,820,450)</b>	(55,462,138)	(16,838,284)
Benefit from (provision for) income tax (see Note 20)	<b>(2,410,084,210)</b>	(154,948,159)	68,437,939
Consolidated net income (loss)	<b>₱4,072,401,326</b>	(₱1,315,089,966)	(₱687,938,717)

The assets and liabilities of the Group's reportable business segment as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	2014	2013
Assets:		
Segment assets	<b>₱67,678,094,988</b>	₱40,346,968,672
Deferred tax assets - net	—	—
Total assets	<b>₱67,678,094,988</b>	₱40,346,968,672
Liabilities:		
Segment liabilities	<b>₱41,887,857,538</b>	₱24,245,840,507
Deferred tax liabilities - net	<b>111,020,371</b>	68,215,885
Total liabilities	<b>₱41,998,877,909</b>	₱24,314,056,392

## 25. Events After Reporting Date

- a. During the first quarter of 2015 (up to March 18, 2015), the Group entered into the following agreements:
  - i. Bloomberry has signed four real estate sales agreements with several landowners for the purchase of land with an aggregate area of 12.2 hectares located in Muui Island in the Republic of Korea. The property is within the coverage of the Incheon Free Economic Zone and is intended to be developed into a leisure and tourism complex with entertainment facilities and mixed use developments. The property will be acquired under Solaire Korea Co., Ltd.
  - ii. Bloomberry has signed a real estate sales agreement for the purchase of the Silmi Island in the Republic of Korea. Silmi Island has an area of 20.96 hectares and is adjacent to the 12.2 hectares property in Muui Island. Silmi Island is also within in the coverage of the Incheon Free Economic Zone and is also intended to be developed into a leisure and tourism complex with entertainment facilities and mixed uses developments. The Silmi Island property will also be acquired by Solaire Korea Co., Ltd.



- iii. Bloomberg's subsidiary Solaire Korea Co., Ltd has signed an agreement with a group of shareholders of Golden & Luxury Co. Ltd. (G&L) for the acquisition of up to 92% shareholdings in G&L. G&L owns and operates a hotel and casino in Jeju Island in South Korea.

These agreements are still subject to performance of several conditions, thus, an estimate of the financial effect of these agreements cannot be made as of March 18, 2015.

- b. On March 18, 2015, the BOD of Bloomberg approved the declaration of cash dividend of five centavos (₱0.05) per share to stockholders of record on record date of April 7, 2015. The payment date of cash dividend will be on May 7, 2015.

